

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1932.

## INSURANCE

The reason being that  
their people are solidly  
supporting them.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

## MAHATMA'S LAST OFFER TO VICEROY

### How Govt. Can Avoid A Conflict.

#### VICEROY'S REFUSAL TO DISCUSS ORDINANCES.

#### Demands Repudiation Of Congress Executive

#### WHEN CONGRESS WILL RESUME SATYAGRAHA.

#### FULL PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

BOMBAY, January 3.—(Special Cable.)—The Congress Working Committee, after an all-day session, today issued its last offer to the Government demanding the immediate withdrawal of Ordinances in Bengal, the U.P., and the P.W.D. and to hold an impartial inquiry into the events that led to their promulgation.

#### IF NO SATISFACTION

Failing satisfaction of these demands the Working Committee proposes to revive the Civil Disobedience movement.

The Statement of the Working Committee, as well as the Gandhi-Wellington correspondence was released for publication at 11 a.m. on Friday.

#### NEW YEAR MESSAGE

Your message this morning, Gandhi, smilingly, was read by me in the nation. In the statement that the Working Committee has issued today.

#### OFFER OF CO-OPERATION

Gandhi, in his reply to the Viceroy's offer, has said that co-operation must be based on the principle of non-violence and that any condition that is not based on this principle is unacceptable.

The Working Committee has said that the Viceroy's offer is a "last offer" and that the Congress will accept it only if it is based on the principle of non-violence. The Committee has also said that it will resume the Satyagraha movement if the Government does not accept its demands.

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#### How Leaders Received Viceroy's Reply

THURSDAY Evening. Even the slender hope of a peaceful settlement between the Congress and Government was dashed to pieces on receipt of the Viceroy's reply to the Congress Working Committee's offer.

VIROY'S REPLY. Shortly after 3 p.m. Thursday afternoon the Viceroy's reply was delivered to Mahatma Gandhi at the Bhandarkar House where the Congress Working Committee was in session. An eager throng of Pressmen and spectators made every attempt at ascertaining the nature of the Viceroy's reply.

UNSATISFACTORY AND PROVOCATIVE. The Pressmen had not to wait long before they were told that the Viceroy's reply was far from satisfactory and thoroughly provocative. It was then that the Working Committee met and discussed the reply.

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#### NEWS CONFIRMED.

The fears entertained by the press that the Viceroy's reply was not satisfactory were confirmed when the Viceroy's Secretary to the A. I. C. C. informed the Press that the Congress Working Committee's offer had been accepted.

#### NEW MOTTO.

The lack of faith in the Viceroy's reply was the first step in the country's withdrawal from the Viceroy's offer.

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#### MAHATMA IN PARIS

#### Boarding House Proprietress In Trouble

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Dec. 31.

Gandhi's visit to Paris has had an unfortunate sequel for the proprietress of the Boarding House where he stayed. She has been sued by a Doctor and a businessman, the tenants of the block of flats in which the Boarding House is situated, complaining that they did not get a wink of sleep owing to a number of admirers thronging to see Gandhi.

It appears that Gandhi arrived at eleven in the night, followed by a crowd of admirers clamouring for a speech and was heard to speak every time he opened his mouth. At 3 a.m. a film man arrived and set up electric generators, throwing the engines of which added to the general cheering. The proprietress, having all seven in the morning.

The proprietress has valued the loss of sleep at six shillings.

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NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR



**MISSING PAGE**

**1 JANUARY 1932**

**3706**

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

FRIDAY, January 1.  
S. C. Bose's lecture at CRUZ, 8-30 p.m.  
Year's Day:—Banks closed.  
Narkunda, with English, December 17, due at 6.

**INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:**—11 a.m. Selection of Gramophone Records; 3-30 p.m. classical and light music by N. S. Patankar (Sangit Ratna) and Vigneshwar Shastri (in Violin Solo); 9-20 p.m. Talk Next Week's Amusements by "The Picturegoer".

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

**UPANAYAN (THREAD CEREMONY).**  
KOLASKAR:—Initiation (UPANAYAN) Ceremonies of PANDURANG and NARAYAN sons of M. B. Kolaskar, Bar-at-Law, of Bombay, on Thursday morning, MARGASHIRSH VAD, 7 Saka 1853 (31st December 1931), at Mahavil Gopal Math, TAPOVAN, PANCHVATI, NASIK. And "Sod-Munj" Ceremony on Friday 1st January 1932, at TAIRSI BHUVAN, Panchvati, Dindori Road, NASIK.

**NOTICE TO JURYMEN.**  
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

**SATURDAY, January 2.**  
Indian Economic Conference, opening by H. E. the Governor, University Convocation Hall, 11-30 a.m.  
S.S. "Malaja", with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.  
Council of the Liberal Federation, Alice Building, Fort, 1-30 p.m.  
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.  
Bombay Races:—Winter Meeting, Ninth Day.

**SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME:**—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. classical and light music by Bai Giribai with Dattaram Parwatkar, (Sarangi).

G. WARD AND B.P.C.C.—For the bye-election on B.P.C.C. from "G" Ward, the following four candidates are standing for one seat:—1. Mr. V. M. Nagwaker, 2. Mr. J. R. Deo, 3. Mr. Jahangir A. Irani, 4. Mr. R. Narayan. The polling will be on Sunday (3-1-32) at the above committee's Office from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

## SUBHAS BOSE AT SANTA CRUZ

### To-night Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz V. C. Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. at Viller Villa, when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will address.

### A MOSHAIRA

The annual Urdu Moshaira of the Bazm-e-Khayal, Bombay, will be held at the Anjuman-e-Islam School Hall, Hornby Road, on the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Prof. Siraj-ul-Hasan Nagwi, M.Sc. of Ismail College has consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

**POSTAL NOTICES:**—Super-scribed Mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Alavi" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 4th Proximo.  
Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday the 2nd proximo.

**ECONOMIC CONFERENCE:**—Sir Frederick Sykes will open on Saturday (Jan. 2) at 11-30 a.m. the 15th Indian Economic Conference at the University Convocation Hall.

**PROF. H. L. CHHABLANI'S LECTURE:**—Under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology Prof. H. L. Chhablani of the Delhi University will deliver a public lecture on "Some Aspects of Rural Credit and the problem of Banking Development in Rural India" in the School Hall (University South Wing) on Saturday, (2nd inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

**BAND AT BANDRA:**—The Imperial Band will play at Dr. De Monte's Park, on Sunday, (3rd inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

**SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAR, BANDRA:**—The Entertainment programmes are as under:—To-day (Friday) Variety Entertainment (accompanied with band) by Goa Portuguese Dramatic Union, at 8 p.m.  
To-morrow (Saturday,) (1) Garba dance by Bandra and Santacruz ladies, at 6 p.m. (2) Marathi Drama, "Sagra Sangit" "Sucharnecha Kalas" Acts 1/5, by Bandra Young Amateurs at 8 p.m.

## NEW YEAR'S EVE RACING AT MAHALUXMI

### Robinson Brings Off A Double

### IRAN GOES ON WINNING

With race fixtures following in such close order it was not surprising to see small veld starting for most of the events yesterday. A fair proportion of well backed winners brought back some of the past week losses. Most of the races were easily won and a feature of the racing was the double which fell to H. H. Aga Khan through the medium of El Draque and Iran, Walker was the successful pilot in both instances.

El Draque made a very successful substitute for the course withdrawal—Buland and won the valuable Durand Plate in easy fashion from Aroostook and Facino. A slow beginning robbed Eastern Essex of any chance she might have possessed, but she finished very stoutly.

Fishpool had another easy success in the York Plate wherein she beat Romanesco and Westham.

Backers did not look beyond Iran for the winner of the Kempton Park Plate. The recently promoted son of Crang-an-Eran recorded another facile success and made it plain that his relegation to Class IV was a blunder. Galumph and Freeman were no match for the winner though they took the minor placings.

Mr. Eve's Vendor had able assistance from S. Black in the Kucensland Plate and the upshot was that the speedy chestnut scored in fine style from Nix and Benaventum.

Pauline encountered a better than herself in Mountain Dancer for the Catterick Handicap, the latter taking the spoils without much difficulty.

Jassir was rather badly beaten in the Simon Plate which saw Sarsam get away with a runaway victory. The place-getters were Salfudwla and Khumayssa, Jassir taking the unremunerative berth.

In a poor field for the Punjab Plate, Tout-a-Coup had little to do to beat his rivals and as he was the best backed, it was quite a popular victory.

Faraj was surprisingly beaten by the greatly improved Blarney in the Mosul Plate, Division II and Hakim Pasha came home on his own in Division I, the much favoured Azroom was fourth after encountering a bad passage in the run home.

**THE MOSUL PLATE (DIV. I).**—Distance: 7 furlongs.  
Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250.

Mr. N. Ardeshir's **FAKIM PASHA** 3-1 Selby ..... 1  
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's **PEACEMAKER** 8-10 Howell ..... 2  
Mr. Samuel Beythoun's **WAHEED** 8-8 Davison ..... 3  
Mr. N. M. Shahin's **Azroom** 8-1 Burn ..... 4

Won by 6 lengths, short head.  
Winner trained by Mahomedall.  
Time: 1 min. 37-2/5 secs.  
Favourite: Azroom.

First Tote paid Rs. 76-8 for win; Rs. 23-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 44-8 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 11-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

All ran.  
Shah Jehan 9-1, Lightfoot 8-10, Hawal 8-10, El Feras 8-10, Taj Saud 8-10, Manton 8-10, Lebanon 8-10, Taj al Arab 8-10, Chayna 8-10, Subrang 8-6 and Afzal 8-1.

**THE MOSUL PLATE (DIV. II).**—Distance: 7 furlongs.  
Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250.

Mr. Kadder Abbas's **BLARNEY** 8-10 Giffard ..... 1  
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's **FARAJ** 8-8 Rosen ..... 2

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's **DANGER** 8-3 Subbitt ..... 3  
Mr. Jassim Mohamed Esmail's **Garibkhan** 8-1 Fletcher ..... 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.  
Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.  
Time: 1 min. 38-1/5 secs.  
Favourite: Faraj.

First Tote paid Rs. 147-8 for win; Rs. 23-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 58-8 for win; Rs. 11, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9 for places.

Also ran:—Sialhan 9-3, Bihoo 9-3, Beyrut 9-1, Sweetie 9-1, Khazal Beg 8-10, Sagban 8-10, Kayes 8-10, Arab Flag 8-8, Elhad 8-1 and Dimin 8-1.

Did not run:—Mukbul 8-8.

3 lengths.  
Winner trained by Northmore.  
Time:—2 mins. 14 1/5 secs.  
Favourite:—Tout-a-Coup and Rosette.

First tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 21 and Rs. 72-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13-8 for win and Rs. 11 and Rs. 26 for places.

Did not run:—Ratheen 8-9.  
Also ran:—Devaka 9-5; Walvera 8-3; Princess Helen 8-2.

**THE CATTERICK HANDICAP.**—Distance:—6 furlongs.  
Winner, Rs. 2,000, second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300.  
A handicap for horses in class IV.

Mr. Gem's **MOUNTAIN DANCER** 8-11 Stokes ..... 1  
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's **PAULINE** 8-5, Walker ..... 2

Mr. Kelso's **HARWARD** 8-10, Harding ..... 3  
Mr. Sultan M. Chino's **Qul Vive** 9-3, Baines ..... 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths 1/2 length.  
Winner trained by Y. Haroon.  
Time:—1 min. 16 secs.  
Favourite:—Pauline.

First tote paid Rs. 84 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 35-8 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6-8 for places.

Also ran:—Mastersinger 8-12, Pam 8-9; Some Lady 8-10; Alumnus 8-4; Grey Cloud 8-0.  
Did not run:—Johnnie Walker 7-7; and Dribble 7-4.

**THE YORK PLATE.**—Distance:—1-1/2 miles.  
Winner, Rs. 6,000, second, Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. A. S. Tyebe's **FISHPOOL** 8-3, Howell ..... 1  
Mr. Eve's **ROMANESCO** 8-5, Brace ..... 2

Mr. T. D. Cove's **WESTERHAM** 8-7, Whiteside ..... 3  
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's **Conciliator** 9-4, Mares ..... 4

Won by 2 lengths, short head, short head.  
Winner trained by O. Randall.  
Time:—2 mins. 42 secs.  
Favourite:—Fishpool.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 29 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 15-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 for places.

All ran.  
Reti Astrachan 8-5; Eagle's Prey 8-10; Holystone 7-0; Bray Prince 7-13.

**THE SION PLATE.**—Distance:—1 1/4 miles.  
Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,400 third, Rs. 600.

A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's **SARHAM** 8-11, A. Sibbritt ..... 1  
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's **SAT FULDOWLA** 9-4, Rosen ..... 2

The Chief of Miraj Junior's **KHUMAYSSA** 7-5, Davison ..... 3  
Mr. W. Bird's **Jassir** 8-9, S. Black ..... 4

Won by 5 lengths, neck 2 lengths.  
Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

Time:—2 mins. 20 secs.  
Favourite:—Jassir.  
First tote paid Rs. 314 for win, and Rs. 46, Rs. 24 and Rs. 32-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 98-8 for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 15 for places.

All ran.  
Funny Face 9-2; Cardinal 8-8; Sanham 7-12; Humslah 7-9; Shivaji Prasad 7-7.

**THE DURDANE PLATE.**—Distance:—1 mile.  
Winner, Rs. 8,000, second 2,500, third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for horses in Class I.

H. H. Aga Khan's **8-1, Walker** ..... 1  
Capt. F. ..... 2

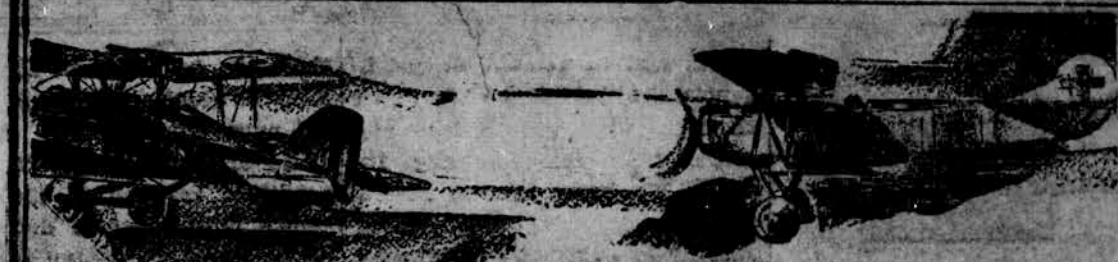
**TOOK** 7-1 ..... 3  
Mr. P. B. ..... 4

(car, 7-1) ..... 5  
Mr. Kelso's ..... 6

Won by ..... 7  
W ..... 8

W ..... 9  
T ..... 10

Did not run:—



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Authentic to the minutest detail—its realism will leave you thrilled and breathless

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TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

EXTRA SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 10 a.m.

SECOND WEEK.

SEE

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ARRIVAL

BOOKING AT



THE MANAGEMENT WISH ALL THEIR PATRONS A BRIGHT & PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR AND HOPE 1932 WILL STRENGTHEN THE LINK OF THEIR PATRONAGE.

START THE NEW YEAR LAUGHING!

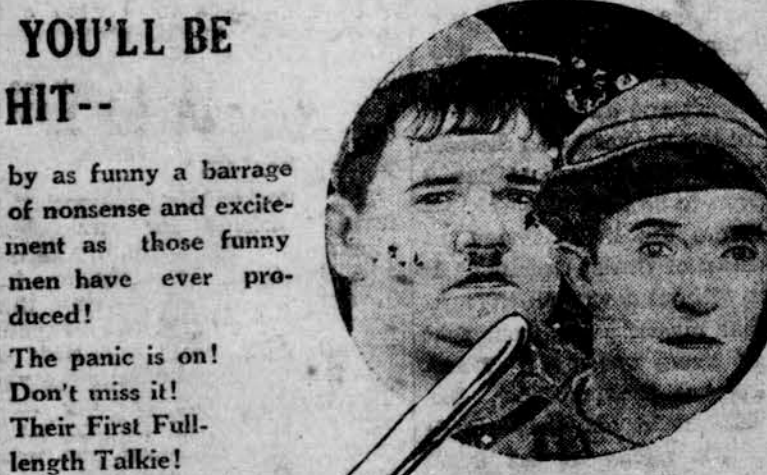
## THE CAPITOL

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TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

YOU'LL BE HIT--

by as funny a barrage of nonsense and excitement as those funny men have ever produced!

The panic is on!  
Don't miss it!  
Their First Full-length Talkie!



STAN LAUREL  
OLIVER HARDY

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FREE BALLOONS!

TO ALL KIDDIES FOR THE 4 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY  
BOOKING IN FULL STEAM. PLANS OF

## THE RIALTO

TO-DAY LAST DAY  
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The enchanting story that moved millions to tears and smiles.

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panies and in general British financial institutions." We have no doubt what will be the response from self-respecting Indians. We have known several children throwing away British chocolates; and no Ordinance can compel Indians to buy British goods.

The most provocative part of the Viceroy's speech is that wherein, in the guise of questions, he attributes selfish motives to Congress leaders. Do the Congress leaders start "this subversive propaganda," he asks insinuatingly, "because the leaders of the movement are thirsting for personal notoriety"? Such an insulting question is not calculated to enhance the reputation of the King's representative for fairness. He can hit mighty hard, for he has power. But let him not hit below the belt; for some of the men to whom he evidently refers are in prison, and unable to retort. Notice how Lord Willingdon contrasts himself with the notoriety-hunters of the Congress. He asks and answers the question why he himself, "after long years of public service undertook the great Empire duty in India" in these times of great difficulties. He naively answers the question by saying: "I love this country and have the greatest sympathy with and affection for her people". We shall not care to deny this profession of love for India and an overwhelming sense of duty to the Empire nor shall we pause here to consider if the number of Ordinances he has issued and seems to be about to issue are any measure of his love and sympathy and affection. But we are entitled to ask if it was too much for the Christian Viceroy to have the charity to concede to Indian Congress leaders at least the same love for their country and the same sense of duty even if it accords to him, should be mis-

leading him, should be misleading. Leaders have to be reasonable. These proposals would give India provincial autonomy by doles, put every Province to the test of convincing "Trustees" that it has behaved like a good boy before it can get more; they would scrap the Simon Scheme.

The "Telegraph" sees a "opening out before fellow-subjects" warns him following sedition. Respect rests on London in expression. Upon collective book. I have seen very recently one case in which an "external stimulus" reached the brain quickly. It was after certain Christmas festivities. A gentleman who had taken a drop too much was on the point of ready to catch a suburban train. My dear un- of you to. He him off.

there can be no doubt about its ultimate result. The cause of India must triumph, for it is a cause of righteousness. The only condition required is that the people must preserve non-violence in every circumstance, however grave the provocation may be. Lord Willingdon has the opportunity to avoid the conflict. Will he seize it?

### ENCOURAGING REPRESSION

As is only to be expected, the British Imperialist Press warmly applauds the latest Calcutta speech of Lord Willingdon in which he threatened more repression in India. The "Morning Post" in its lavish praise of this campaign of intensive coercion cannot forget its hostility to "the policy which the Viceroy is charged by the British Government to advance". It would, of course, like the British Government to drop all idea of political advance in India, deport all Congress leaders and institute a regime of repression in the country with the hope of keeping India "quiet". This is the patent Tory, die-hard remedy to suppress the discontent of a "subject" people. Great is the wrath of the "Morning Post" against the Congress. Its resentment is all the greater because it is forced to recognise that "Congress is the only active political organisation in the country and therefore the only party which can be expected to work the proposed constitution." The "Morning Post" knows what the Congress thinks of the "proposed constitution". Therefore the best plan in its eyes is to damn the Congress and it is charged with "organising a rebellion and patronising murder." Naturally any proposals which will relegate the possibility of "granting" political reforms to India to the Greek Kalends are very acceptable to the "Morning Post" and its cousins. Mr. Villiers' proposals are, therefore, declared "reasonable". These proposals would give India provincial autonomy by doles, put every Province to the test of convincing "Trustees" that it has behaved like a good boy before it can get more; they would scrap the Simon Scheme.

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It was not imposed. It is now a case of "Come in, tomatoes, stay out raspberries".

"How an external stimulus reaches the brain".

—Press Headline.

I have seen very recently one case in which an "external stimulus" reached the brain quickly. It was after certain Christmas festivities. A gentleman who had taken a drop too much was on the point of ready to catch a suburban train. My dear un- of you to. He him off.

es, some Indian young men have qualified themselves as airmen and they will have a chance to show their aptitude if the Delhi-Karachi service now to be operated as a private enterprise gives sufficient opportunities to them. It has already one Indian pilot. Mr. Sharma, in active service. It is good news that an agreement is being concluded between the Government of India and the firm of Tatas for the carrying by air of Karachi-Bombay mails and later for opening a Bombay-Madras air service. The Tatas are reported to have agreed to bear the whole financial burden for these services. Here is a field for encouragement of Indian talent. We hope the Tatas will make it a point to secure a wholly Indian staff for their enterprise.

### Trifles.

"We have to convert not the British Ministers but the British civilians in India".

—Mahatma Gandhi.

This is, indeed, surprising. I had imagined the "Covenanted" were already converted. Is not every one of them prepared to "assist" India towards the "goal"? (Please don't ask me what the goal is.)

But the first essential is for Indians to qualify themselves adequately before they can benefit by the "assistance". They do not yet understand what "Law and Order" means. They are given Ordinances lessons and yet the process of instruction does not become easy.

Sir A. P. Patro, a Round Table speaker under the auspices of the Madras Youth League, said that "constitutional changes must be immediately adopted to allay the reasonable suspicions and fears of the public".

Is this the way how a Liberal co-operates? Does not this Madras Knight realise that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are at present busy with a totally different task—"allaying suspicions and fears" of the Tories about the "National" Government's Indian policy? A true Liberal co-operator would have said Indians should patiently wait.

Let me say here that the "National" Government's immediate concern is not with India but with tomatoes.

In building up a solid British tariff wall against imports of "fresh fruits and fresh vegetables" a difficulty arose. What about the poor who consume foreign tomatoes? It was held that it would be a hardship on Britain's poor if a duty were levied on the red stuff from abroad.

It was not imposed. It is now a case of "Come in, tomatoes, stay out raspberries".

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## MAHATMA RETURNS HOME

### "WITH HOPE ENRICHED"

### "STRAINING EVERY NEVEY TO DISCOVER A WAY OUT."

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"Never since taking up the editorship of 'Young India' have I though not being on a sickbed or in a prison, been unable to send something for 'Young India' or 'Navajivan,' as I was during my stay in London.

The uninterrupted series of engagements keeping me awake till over midnight made it physically impossible for me to write anything for these Journals. Fortunately, Mahadev Desai was with me and though he too was overworked, he was able to send a full weekly budget for 'Young India.' Nevertheless the reader will expect me to give my own impressions of the London visit.

Though I approached the visit, in fear and trembling I am not sorry for having gone there. It brought me in touch with the responsible Englishmen and women as also with the man in the street. This experience will be of inestimable value in future, whether we have to put up a fight again or not. It is no small matter to know with whom you are fighting or dealing.

It was a good thing that Muriel Lester, the soul of Kingsley Hall settlement, invited me to stay at her settlement and that I was able to accept the invitation. The choice lay between Kingsley Hall and Mr. Birla's Arya Bhavan. I had no difficulty in making my choice nor had Mr. Birla. But great pressure was put upon me by Indian friends, and that naturally, to stay at Arya Bhavan. Experience showed that Kingsley Hall was an ideal choice. It is situated among the poor of London and is dedicated purely to their service. Several women and some men, under the inspiration of Muriel Lester, have dedicated themselves to such service. Not a corner of the big building is used for any other purpose. There is religious service, there are entertainments, there are lectures, billiards reading-room, etc.; for the use of the poor. The inmates live a life of severe simplicity.

POTENCY OF LOVE.

There is no superfluous furniture to be found in that settlement. The inmates occupy tiny rooms called cells. It was no joke to accommodate five of us in that settlement. But love makes room where there is none. Four settlers vacated their cells which were placed at our disposal. Beddings etc. had to be borrowed. Fortunately, we had all armed ourselves with sufficient blankets and being used to squat in the floor most of the articles borrowed could be returned. But, there was no doubt, my presence at the settlement put a severe tax on its time, space and other resources. But the good people would not hear of my leaving it. And to me it was a privilege to receive the loving, silent and unselfish services of the members and a perennial joy to come in vital contact with the poor of the East End of London. Needless to say I was able to live exactly as in India and early morning walks through the streets of East London are a memory that can never be effaced. During these walks I had most intimate talks with those members who joined me.

RETURNED WITH HOPE ENRICHED.

I am, therefore, returning home not filled with disappointment but with hope enriched. This hope is based on the fact that what I saw in England and on the Continent not only did not shake my faith in truth and non-violence but on the contrary strongly confirmed it. I found too, many more kindred spirits than I had expected.

Of the Round Table Conference there is nothing new I can report. I spoke out plainly what I thought, about its composition and its achievements. One thing, however, I would like to say here. It would be wrong to think that British Ministers are human and that they do not mean what they say. I have come with the impression that honest in their professions they are labouring under a handicap. The de- is seemingly un- fundamentals betray differences on details importance. The question became a single, not wholly and on Page 13.]

her independence. This experience has brought me closer to England if such a thing was possible. For me the fight is never with individuals it is ever with their manners and their measures. But this intimate contact with the simple poor people of the East End, including the little children, will put me still more on my guard against any hasty action.

"SANEST JOURNAL IN WORLD."

I may not omit my all too brief experience of Lancashire and its operatives and employers whom, to my agreeable surprise, I found to be so free from prejudice and receptive of new facts and arguments drawn from them. Here, of course, the ground was prepared for me by Charlie Andrews.

I must mention too the never-to-be-forgotten visit to Mr. C. P. Scott of the "Manchester Guardian," the most impartial and the most honest paper in Great Britain. A great British statesman told me the "Guardian" was the sanest and the most honest journal in the world.

Nor can I easily forget the communions at Canterbury, Chichester, Oxford, Cambridge and Eton. They gave me an insight into the working of the British mind which I could have got through no other means. These contacts have brought about friendships which endure for ever. I do not omit the two detectives and their companions and the many constables who were told off to look after me. To me sergeants Evans and Rogers, the two detectives were no mere police officers. They became my trusty guides and friends looking after my comforts with the punctilious care of loving nurses. And it was a matter of great joy to me that they were permitted at my request to accompany me as far as Brindisi.

Last, but not least, was my pilgrimage to Romain Rolland the sage of Villeneuve. Could I have left India just to visit him and his inseparable sister Madeline, his interpreter and friend. I would have undertaken the voyage. But that could not be. The excuse of the Round Table Conference made his pilgrimage easily possible, and chance threw Rome in my way. And I was able to see something of that great and ancient city and Mussolini the unquestioned dictator of Italy. And what would not I have given to be able to bow my head before the living image at the Vatican of Christ Crucified? It was not without a wrench that I could tear myself away from that scene of living tragedy. I saw there at once that nations like individuals could only be made through the agony of the Cross and in no other way. Joy comes not out of infliction of pain on others but out of pain voluntarily borne by oneself.

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### NOTES OF THE

#### Putting Japan in The

The Chinese policy in the Japanese dispute in Manchuria continues to be such as encourage the Geneva League to pursue resolutely its efforts to compel Japan to cease further military operations and seek to end the quarrel amicably through the assistance of neutrals. The new Nanking Government has put Japan in the wrong again. General Chang Hsue Hsiang has ordered his troops at Chichow and its neighbourhood to retire within the Great Wall. This action is attributed to the Chinese desire to deny the Japanese pretext for extending the zone of hostilities. If the Tokyo Cabinet can check the hellish intentions of the Commander-in-Chief of Japanese troops in Manchuria and secure from him strict obedience to its orders, the way could be clear for a peaceful solution of this long-drawn-out dispute. But General Hongo successfully attempted to ignore the orders from Tokyo a fortnight ago and he may continue the policy again.

#### Balls and Retrenchment.

It is reported that the Viceroy gave a ball at Calcutta to which about 1200 guests were invited. Without discussing the propriety of such functions in these days when distress is spread over the country and when Indians are being arrested and fanned we would only say that the ball was, as we believe it was, at public expense, we must protest at the reckless merry-making. Is it for such expenditure that higher taxes are being collected from the poor?

#### A Silly Rule.

The truculence of the Bengal Government towards the people is well illustrated in the correspondence between it and the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, regarding certain restrictions on the Press. One of the rules framed by the Government under the Bengal Ordinance in its operation in the district of Chittagong lays down that no person or newspaper "shall communicate any information regarding the military or police forces." This is a ridiculously sweeping provision under which a paper may be punished for publishing a true story of ill-treatment of the police by the people. Evidently the framers of the rules blundered, being, perhaps, incapable of finding a clear and appropriate qualification of the provision. A responsible Government in the circumstances would thank the person detecting the blunder and would immediately take steps to rectify it. But not so, the present Government of Bengal. It is so terribly suffering from an inferiority complex that it would not admit a blunder, though it must look more ridiculous in persisting in a blunder even when it is exposed.

#### "I Am The Law."

The Journalists' Association having asked for an explanation of the absurd rule, the Chief Secretary to the Government replies saying that Government would not explain "hypothetical cases" and adds in the familiar bureaucratic style: "The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division has full authority to pass for publication any news items which he thinks fit and Government do not intend to interfere with his discretion in the matter." So the "Law of the Land" in the case may be understood to be that only such news about the police and the military may be published as have been or are likely to be approved by the Chittagong Commissioner. However, the last word on the subject will not remain with the official oracle.

#### Economic Conference.

The fifteenth session of the Indian Economic Conference, which is to be held in this city on Saturday, promises to be of a more practical character than was the Historical Conference held here early this week. We note that the forthcoming Conference is to be "inaugurated" by the Governor as was the last Conference. We fear that a fetish is being made of official inauguration, as is no Conference could be auspicious without the blessing of a high official, whatever may be his academic claims to the honour. It seems possible that the Conference despite its fifteen years' existence has not been so popular as it could have been because it is somewhat over-academic and conventional, and is a little dominated by officials and semi-officials. We trust the Conference will soon succeed in freeing itself of its fetters.

# Mahatma Offers Co-operation

## BUT DEMANDS UNCONDITIONAL INTERVIEW.

(Continued from page 1.)

in a no-tax campaign in the U. P.

So far as the Frontier Province is concerned, on the Government's own showing there appears to be no warrant for either the promulgation of the Ordinance or the arrest and imprisonment without trial of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

"WANT ON AND IN HUMAN ACT."

and his co-workers. The Working Committee regards the shootings in that province of innocent and unarmed men to be a wanton and inhuman act and congratulates the brave men of the Frontier Province upon their courage and endurance and the



Mr. Jayaramdas Daulatram, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C.

Working Committee has no doubt that if the brave people of the Frontier Province retain their non-violent spirit in spite of the grave provocations their blood and their sufferings would advance the cause of India's independence.

### WANTED IMPARTIAL INQUIRY.

The Working Committee calls upon the Government of India to institute a public and impartial enquiry into the events that have led up to the passing of these Ordinances, the necessity of superseding the ordinary courts of law and legislative machinery and the necessity of several acts committed thereunder and thereafter. If a proper enquiry is set up and all facilities are given to the Working Committee for the production of evidence the Working Committee will be prepared to assist the enquiry by leading evidence before it.

### PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

The Working Committee has considered the declaration of the Prime Minister made before the Round Table Conference and the debates in the Houses of Parliament and regards the declaration as wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate in terms of the Congress demand and places on record its opinion that nothing short of complete independence carrying full control over the Defence and External Affairs, and finance with such safeguards as may be demonstrably necessary in the interests of the nation can be regarded by the Congress as satisfactory.

The Working Committee notes that the British Government was not prepared at the Round Table Conference to regard the Congress representing and entitled to speak on behalf of the nation as a whole without distinction of caste, creed or colour with fullest responsibility of taking over charge of the administration of the country. At the same time the Committee recognises with sorrow that the communal harmony could not be attained at the said Conference.

### APPEAL TO NATION.

The Working Committee invites the nation, therefore, to make ceaseless effort to demonstrate the capacity of the Congress to represent the nation as a whole and promote an atmosphere that would make a constitution framed on a purely national basis acceptable to the various communities composing the nation.

### CONDITION OF CO-OPERATION.

Meanwhile the Working Committee is prepared to tender co-operation to the Government provided H. E. the Viceroy reconsiders his telegram and adequate relief is granted in respect of the ordinance and its recent act, free scope is left to the Congress in

any future further negotiations and consultations to prosecute the Congress claim for complete independence and the administration of the country is carried on in consultation with popular representatives pending the attainment of such independence.

The absence of any satisfactory response from the Government in terms of the foregoing paragraph, the Working Committee will regard as an indication on the part of the Government that it has reduced to nullity the Delhi Pact. On the event of a satisfactory response not forthcoming the Working Committee calls upon the nation to resume Civil Disobedience including non-payment of taxes under the following conditions and illustrative needs:

### CONDITION FOR LAUNCHING CAMPAIGN.

1. No province or district or Tahsil or village is bound to take up Civil Disobedience unless the people thereof understand the non-violent nature of the struggle with all its implications and are ready to undergo sufferings involving loss of life and property.

2. Non-violence must be observed in thought, word and deed in the face of gravest provocation, it being understood that the campaign is not one of seeking revenge or inflicting injuries on the oppressor but it is one of converting him through self-suffering and self-purification.

### NO SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

3. Social boycott with the intention of inflicting injury on Government officers, police or anti-nationalists should not be undertaken and is wholly inconsistent with the spirit of non-violence.

### NO HIRED VOLUNTEERS.

4. It should be borne in mind that non-violent campaigns are independent of pecuniary assistance. Therefore, there should be no hired volunteers but their bare maintenance and maintenance of the dependents poor men and women who might have been imprisoned or killed is permissible wherever it is possible. The Working Committee, however, expects workers in the cause to continue the struggle even though they might have to suffer privations.

### BOYCOTT AND KHADDAR.

5. Boycott of all foreign cloth whether British or of other countries is obligatory under all circumstances.

6. All Congressmen and women are expected to use hand-spun and handwoven Khaddar to the exclusion of every cloth manufactured in the indigenous mills.

### VIOLENT PICKETING.

7. Picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops should be vigorously conducted chiefly by women, but always so as to ensure perfect non-violence.

### SALT LAW BREAKING AGAIN.

8. Unlicensed manufacture and collection of salt should be resumed.

9. If processions and demonstrations are organised, only those

should join them who will stand lathi charges or bullets without moving from their respective places.

### BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

10. Even in non-violent war boycott of goods manufactured by the oppressor is perfectly lawful inasmuch as it is never the duty of the victim to promote or retain commercial relations with the oppressor.

Therefore, boycott of British goods and British concerns should

be resumed and vigorously prosecuted.

### DEFIANCE OF LAW.

11. Civil breach of general laws and of laws and orders injurious to the people wherever it is considered possible may be practised.

12. All unjust orders issued under the Ordinances may be civilly disobeyed.

### MAHATMA'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

The following telegram was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy on the 29th instant.

"I was unprepared on landing yesterday to find Frontier and U. P. Ordinances, shootings in Frontier and arrests of valued comrades in both on the top of the Bengal Ordinance waiting me.

I do not know whether I am to regard these as an indication that friendly relations between us are closed or whether you expect me still to see you and receive guidance from you as to the course I am to pursue in advising the Congress. I would esteem a wire in reply.

### VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following reply was received at Mani Bhawan from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to the above telegram on 31st instant:

His Excellency desires me to thank you for your telegram of the 29th instant in which you refer to Bengal and United Provinces and the N. W. F. P. Ordinances. In regard to Bengal it has been and is necessary for Government to take all possible measures to prevent dastardly assassination of their officers and of private citizens.

### DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

His Excellency wishes me to say that he and his Government desire to have friendly relations with all political parties and with all sections of the public and in particular to securing co-operation of all in great work of constitutional reforms which they are determined to push forward with minimum delay. Co-operation, however, must be mutual and His Excellency and his Government cannot reconcile activities of the Congress in the United Provinces and the N. W. F. P. with the spirit of frank co-operation which the good of India demands.

### U. P. SITUATION.

As regards United Provinces you are doubtless aware that while the local Government were engaged in devising means to give all possible relief in the existing situation the Provincial Congress Committee authorised a no-rent campaign which is now being vigorously pursued by Congress organisations in that Province. This action on the part of the Congress bodies has compelled Government to take measures to prevent a general state of disorder and spreading of class and communal hatred which the campaign if continued unchecked would inevitably involve.

### "FRONTIER GANDHI'S" ACTIVITIES.

In N. W. F. P. Abdul Gaffar Khan and the bodies he controlled have continuously engaged in activities against Government and in fomenting racial hatred. He and his friends have persistently refused all overtures by the Chief Commissioner to secure their co-operation and rejecting the declaration of the Prime Minister have declared in favour of complete independence.

### INCITEMENT TO REVOLUTION.

Abdul Gaffar Khan has delivered numerous speeches open to no other construction than as incitements to revolution and his adherents have attempted to stir up trouble in tribal areas. The Chief Commissioner, with the approval of His Excellency's Government, has shown utmost forbearance and to the last moment continued his efforts to secure assistance of Abdul Gaffar Khan in carrying into effect, with the least possible delay, the intentions of His Majesty's Government regarding constitutional reforms in the province. Government refrained from taking special measures until the activities of Abdul Gaffar Khan and his associates in particular the open and intensive preparation for an early conflict with Government created a situation of such grave menace to the peace of the province, and of the tribal areas as to make it impossible further to delay action.

### CASE OF U. P.

Regarding the United Provinces His Excellency is surely informed because there was notice no-rent campaign authorised by the Congress, but whilst negotiations were proceeding between Government and Congress representatives. The time for collection of rents actually arrived and rents began to be demanded. Congress-men were, therefore, obliged to advise tenants to suspend payment pending the result of negotiations and Mr. Sherwani had offered on behalf of the Congress to withdraw this advice if the authorities on their initiative suspended collections pending negotiations. I venture to suggest that this is not a matter which can be so summarily dismissed as your wire has done. The controversy in the United Provinces is of long standing and involves the well-being of millions of peasantry known to be economically ground down.

### RIGHT OF NON-PAYMENT.

Any Government jealous of the welfare of the masses in its charge would welcome voluntary co-operation of a big body like the Congress which admittedly exercises great influence over the

you have observed there.

### CONDITIONAL INTERVIEW.

His Excellency is unwilling to believe that you have personally any share in the responsibility for or that you approve of the recent activities of the Congress in the United Provinces and in the North W. F. P. If this is so he is willing to see you and to give you his views as to the way in which you can best exert your influence to maintain the spirit of co-operation which animated the proceedings of the Round Table Conference, but His Excellency feels bound to emphasise that he will not be prepared to discuss with you measures which the Government of India, with the full approval of His Majesty's Government, have found it necessary to adopt in Bengal, the United Provinces and the N. W. F. P.

These measures must in any case be kept in force until they have served the purpose for which they were imposed, namely, preservation of law and order essential to good Government. On receipt of your reply His Excellency proposes to publish this correspondence."

### MAHATMA'S REJOINER.

The following is Mahatma's rejoinder to the Viceroy's reply:

I thank His Excellency for the wire in reply to mine of 29th instant. It grieves me for His Excellency has rejected in a manner hardly befitting his high position an advance made in friendliest spirit. I had approached as a seeker wanting light on questions upon which I desired to understand the Government version of very serious and extraordinary measures to which I made reference. Instead of appreciating my advance His Excellency has rejected it by asking me to repudiate my valued colleagues in advance and telling me that even if I became guilty of such dishonourable conduct and sought interview I could not even discuss these matters of vital importance to the Nation.

### REFORMS QUESTION GOES OVERBOARD.

In my opinion the constitutional issue dwindles into insignificance in the face of the Ordinances and acts which must, if not met with stubborn resistance, end in utter demoralisation of the Nation. I hope no self-respecting Indian will run risk of the killing national spirit for a doubtful contingency of securing a constitution to work which no Nation with stamina may be left.

Let me also point out that as to the Frontier Province your telegram contains a narration of facts which on the face of them furnish no warrant for arrests of popular leaders passing extra-legal Ordinance making life and property utterly insecure, and shooting unarmed peaceful crowds for daring to demonstrate against the arrests of their trusted leaders.

### IN DEFENCE OF ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN.

If Khan Saheb Abdul Gaffar asserted the right to complete independence it was a natural claim and a claim made with impunity by the Congress at Lahore in 1929 and by me with energy put before the British Government in London. Moreover let me remind the Viceroy that despite the knowledge on the Government's part that the Congress mandate contained such a claim I was invited to attend the London Conference as the Congress delegate. Nor am I able to detect in a mere refusal to attend a Dabbar an offence warranting summary imprisonment. In refusing to attend a darbar if Khan Saheb was fomenting racial hatred it was undoubtedly regrettable. I have his own declarations to the contrary made to me, but assuming that he did foment racial hatred he was entitled to an open trial where he could have defended himself against the accusation.

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### RIGHT OF NON-PAYMENT.

Any Government jealous of the welfare of the masses in its charge would welcome voluntary co-operation of a big body like the Congress which admittedly exercises great influence over the

masses and whose one ambition is to serve them faithfully, and let me add that I regard the withholding of payment of taxes as an inalienable ancient and natural right of a people who have exhausted all other means of seeking freedom from an unbearable economic burden.

### SUGGESTION REPUDED.

I must repudiate suggestion that the Congress has the slightest desire to promote disorder in any shape or form. As to Bengal, the Congress is at one with the Government in condemning assassinations and should heartily co-operate with Government in measures that may be found necessary to stamp out such crimes. But whilst the Congress would condemn in unmeasured terms methods of terrorism, it can in no way associate itself with Government terrorism as is betrayed by the Bengal Ordinance and the acts done thereunder, but must resist within the limits of its prescribed creed of non-violence such measures of legalised Government terrorism. I heartily assent to the proposition laid down in your telegram that co-operation must be mutual. But your telegram leads me irresistibly to the conclusion that His Excellency demands co-operation from the Congress without returning any on behalf of Government.

### PEREMPTORY REFUSAL.

I can read in no other way his peremptory refusal to discuss these matters which as I have endeavoured to show have at least two sides. The popular side I have put as I understand it, but before committing myself to a definite judgment I was anxious to understand the other, that is, the Government side and then tender my advice to the Congress. With reference to the last para of your telegram I may not repudiate moral liability for the actions of my colleagues whether in the Frontier Province or United Provinces but I confess that I was ignorant of the detailed actions and activities of my colleagues whilst I was absent from India and it was because it was necessary for me to advise and guide the Working Committee of the Congress and in order to complete my knowledge I sought with an open mind and with the best of intentions an interview with His Excellency and deliberately asked for his guidance.

### RECONSIDER DECISION.

I cannot conceal from His Excellency my opinion that the rejection of my advance was hardly a return for my friendly and well-meant approach. And if it is not yet too late I would ask His Excellency to reconsider his decision and see me as a friend without imposing any conditions whatsoever as to the scope or subject of discussion and I on my part can promise that I would study with an open mind, all the facts that he might put before me. I would unhesitatingly and willingly go to the respective provinces and with the aid of the authorities study both sides of the question and if I came to the conclusion after such study that the people were in the wrong and that the Working Committee including myself were misled as to the correct position and that the Government was right, I should have no hesitation whatsoever in making that open confession and guiding the Congress accordingly.

Along with my desire and willingness to co-operate with the Government I must place my limitations before His Excellency. Non-violence is my absolute creed. I believe that civil disobedience is not only the natural right of a people especially where they have no effective voice in their own Government but that it also is an effective substitute for violence or armed rebellion.

### TENTATIVE STEP.

I can never, therefore, deny my creed. In pursuance thereof and on the strength of uncontradicted reports supported by the recent activities of the Government of India to the effect that there may be no other opportunity for me to guide the public, the Working Committee has accepted my advice and passed a resolution tentatively sketching a plan of civil disobedience. I am sending herewith the text of the resolution. If His Excellency thinks it worthwhile to see me the operation of the resolution will be suspended pending our discussion in the hope that it may result in the resolution being finally given up. I admit that the correspondence between His Excellency and myself is of such grave importance as not to brook delay in publication. I am, therefore, sending my telegram, your reply, this rejoinder and the Working Committee's resolution for publication.

### GURUVAYOOR SATYAGRAHA.

GURUVAYOOR, Dec. 31.

A large crowd including "Untouchables" proceeded to the barabade put up by the temple authorities to prevent the entry of Satyagrahis into the temple, pulled down the barricades and bathed in the temple tank which they were not permitted to do. The houses near the temple were closed apprehending trouble. A. P.

# "ALL IS QUIET ON N. WESTERN FRONTIER"

## But Parade Of Force In Villages, Arrests Of Red Shirts, Dispersal Of Meetings Continue!

### 1247 ARRESTS

PESHAWAR, Dec. 31. One hundred and eleven persons were arrested in Peshawar City yesterday.

The situation is quiet to-day and no one is offering himself for arrest.

The following is a statement of arrests and convictions of Red Shirts till December 29, 1931—

**PESHAWAR.**  
Arrested under Emergency Powers Ordinance ..... 571  
Under Criminal Law Amendment Act ..... 439  
Under ordinary law ..... 3  
Total ..... 1,013  
Convicted under Criminal Law Amendment Act ..... 284  
Released on apology ..... 12  
Total ..... 296

### WHOLE PROVINCE.

Arrested under Emergency Powers Ordinance ..... 623  
Under Criminal Law Amendment Act ..... 616  
Under ordinary law ..... 3  
Total ..... 1,247  
Convicted under Emergency Powers Ordinance ..... 36  
Under Criminal Law Amendment Act ..... 305  
Under Ordinary law ..... 2  
Total number of convicted ..... 343  
Released on apology ..... 41

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER CONTINUES HIS STORY

PESHAWAR, Dec. 31. The Commissioner has issued the following:

"The situation on 30th December was satisfactory throughout Province and there are already some indications that loyalist elements are beginning to come out into the open and make their influence felt. There was again some trouble in Peshawar City, which was started by picketers from neighbouring villages offering themselves for arrest.

### BRITISH INFANTRY ON SCENE.

A noisy crowd composed of the riff-raff of the city collected and a platoon of British Infantry was moved up to support the police. A brick was thrown from an adjacent roof and it injured a British Soldier. Finally the mob had to be dispersed by force but no firing took place. After this the situation improved and troops were recalled.

### ARRESTS CONTINUE.

About 100 arrests in all were made in Peshawar District, Prag and Takhtabad were visited by

troops and police and some arrests were made. A small demonstration at Takhtabad was dispersed without difficulty. Seven arrests were made and revenue was collected in Katlang area of Mardan sub-division without any trouble. Improvement is noticeable in Nowshera Tehsil.

### IN KOHAT.

The whole of Kohat District was quiet yesterday and no meeting was held. Over 160 Red Shirts arrested in Kohat have now been released after apology yesterday. The Tehsildar visited Shadi Khel village south of Kohat alone and without escort. On his arrival there a Malik who was previously assisting Red Shirts pulled down the Congress flag with his own hands and the villagers themselves brought out and handed over other Red Shirts for arrest. Twenty-one volunteers were arrested in Bannu City; otherwise all is quiet in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara Districts.—A. P.

## Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

| T. T. ON NEW YORK |           |  | T. T. ON LONDON.   |           |  |
|-------------------|-----------|--|--------------------|-----------|--|
| LONDON, Dec. 31.  |           |  | NEW YORK, Dec. 31. |           |  |
| Previous Close    | 3.39      |  | Previous Close     | 3.39      |  |
| To-day's Opening  | 3.40      |  | To-day's Opening   | 3.39      |  |
| To-day's Close    | 3.39      |  | To-day's Close     | 3.39      |  |
| Difference        | Unchanged |  | Difference         | Unchanged |  |

## LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 31.  
Previous closing rate 6.38  
To-day's opening rate 6.40  
Difference +.02  
To-day's closing rate 6.33  
Difference -.05

### BROACH EXPECTATION

203

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.  
Previous closing rate 4.98  
To-day's opening rate 4.97  
Difference -.01  
To-day's closing rate 5.03  
Difference +.05

### LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 31.

Silver Ready 20 3/16  
Higher 0 3/4  
Silver Forward 20 3/16  
Higher 0 1/2  
Tone of market: Content.  
Small buyer.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 31.  
Ready 62 2/0  
Magsar 62 3/0  
Posh 62 1/2 0  
Gold 29 10 0

## PARALLEL GOVT. SCHEME

Pandit Sunderlal's Statement

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Pandit Sunderlal, vice-President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the press:

"In the U. P. Government's statement of reasons for the recent Ordinance there is mention of Mr. Sunderlal who is said to have published some scheme of parallel government in Barabanki district. Several friends have since questioned me about the said scheme. To remove the misunderstanding I wish to make it clear that I never published any such scheme anywhere, and the name in the U. P. Government's statement is either fictitious or evidently refers to some namesake of mine."



# "ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

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C/o. Post-Master, BOMBAY.

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P. O. Railwaypura, AHMEDABAD.

### ENCOURAGE

### SWADESHI

### Indian Women In Public Life

### MRS. NAZIR HUSSAIN'S APPEAL AT MADRAS CONFERENCE.

Welcoming the delegates to the 10th annual sessions of the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Madras, Mrs. Nazir Hussain, President of the Reception Committee, said:

Indian History, both Hindu and Muslim, is replete with glorious instances of women rulers, women warriors and women with deep and profound learning, and the most recent being those of the late Begum Mother of Bhopal, the Senior Maharani Regent of Travancore and the Rani Saheba of Sangli. In public life too, at the present moment, many women are occupying places of unique honour and responsibility. Therefore, let us fully trust our men and help them in their laudable efforts to take their rightful place among nations.

**PROMOTE COMMUNAL HARMONY**  
We all know that our country is at present passing through a very critical and very important political period. Strenuous efforts are being made to frame a Constitution which will give us a full responsible Government. There are rare opportunities in the history of nations and we would try to do nothing which should make us repent later on.

But it is very unfortunate that at this time when the largest amount of harmony is required between the different communities of India we are divided. Each one of us should make it a point to force our husbands, brothers and children to remain in perfect love and harmony with those of the sister communities. Unless this is accomplished India will not be able to make any political advance worth the name.

### SUPPORT INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

The second thing towards which I should like to draw the attention of our sister is the support of our local industries. India is the

poorest country in the whole world and the world-wide economic depression of the last two years has almost ruined our cultivators and artisans.

When we go out for purchasing beautiful dresses for ourselves and our children, is it not our duty to remember our unfortunate sisters and their children, whom a little attention on our part can save from starvation? It is very unjust that our own brothers and sisters should be starved to death and we should fill the coffers of foreign capitalists for the sake of our decoration. I have to request particularly the sisters of my community, who have not fully realised the crying need of starving Indians. I wish they encourage Indian industries at least to the extent that our sisters of other communities in India do.

**ABOLISH DOWRY SYSTEM.**  
The third thing towards which I want to draw your attention is the important question of dowries to girls. This custom is prevalent in many parts of India but most so in Madras. How unfortunate it is that unless parents of a girl are willing to give away as dowry to their daughter much more than what they can actually afford, it is not possible to get a bride-groom. The most essential and the most difficult thing to settle in a marriage is the question of dowry and not the personal qualities of the girl. The acceptance or rejection of a proposal depends upon the amount of dowry that the parents of the girl are going to offer. It is a great pity that even educated people have not yet done away with this pernicious practice. Is it too much to request for the stoppage of this practice and thus give relief to thousands and millions of poor parents?

### BERAR PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST RETROCESSION

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, Dec. 25.  
In response to the appeal issued by the Berar All-Parties Committee, the Berar public opinion is being expressed against retrocession of Berar to H.E.H. the Nizam. According to the reports received in the office of the Committee, a vast number of bodies and meetings including Congress Committees, District Councils and Associations, Cotton Market Committees, Municipalities and Bar Associations, have expressed their opinion against the retrocession.

### GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

### Wadi Bundermen's Support

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union a meeting of the G. I. P. R. workers was held on Wednesday last in Wadi Bundar maidan when a large number of Railway workers were present. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the President of the G. I. P. R. Workers Union, was in the chair.

Mr. Khedgikar, while explaining the resolution of the A. I. R. Federation, said that the Federation had decided to declare a General Strike on all the Indian railways on 21st March 1932 if all the avenues of the peaceful solution of the railway workers' plight would be exhausted.

Then Mr. Gangal speaking, assured the workers that though in the last strike Wadi Bundar workers could not play their roll owing to some unavoidable reasons, in the coming strike they would remain in the front.

**SUPPORT TO GENERAL STRIKE**  
The following resolutions were then passed:  
'This meeting of the G. I. P. Workers, wholeheartedly support the decision of the A. I. R. Federation's Council of Action regarding the declaration of an all India Railway Strike on the 21st March 1932, in case no satisfactory solution is reached on the question of closing down of Shops two days in a week, Wage-cut, retrenchment, Reinstatement of G. I. P. R. strikers and the retrenched Staff by that date and hereby assures the Federation that W. B. Workers will be the first to down tools at its command.'

### SATYAGRAHA THREAT.

'Without prejudice to the workers' demand for an eight hours' day, this meeting reminds the Agent of the compromise reached at to the time of W. B. Typists' satyagraha of 1928, and warns the agent that in case his indifference towards the extraordinary long hours of work which the typists have to put up with, continue the staff will have no alternative but to resort to Satyagraha.'

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.**  
'A resolution to form an International Federation of Indian students abroad, with headquarters in London, was passed at the resumed Conference of the Indian

students, Mr. Mahamud, presenting the report of the Commission which had considered the matter, said that the objects of the Federation would include the maintenance of an information bureau and the organisation of a research section to consider the problems of the student life and promote the welfare of native students abroad without participating in active politics or identifying itself with religious and sectarian views. The Council would consist of ten members from Britain, five each from Germany and America, two from France and one from other countries.

### PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON INDIAN STUDENTS.

Resolutions were also passed recommending the introduction of vernacular in the Indian Universities as a medium of study and provision in them for gymnastics and rifle clubs, as the poor physique of many Indian students impaired their training. The Secretary of State for India should be approached to remove the present obstacles to the Indians of joining the officers' training corps, and also to protest against the refusal of the London University to permit Indians to reside in certain hostels which disability was being acutely felt.

### FIFTEENTH INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE:—

The programme of the Conference for Saturday (2nd January 1932) is as under:—

11-30 A.M. TO 1-30 P.M. (S. T.)

(1) Welcome address by the chairman of the Reception Committee the Rev. J. McKenzie Vice-Chancellor University of Bombay. (2) Inauguration of the Conference by Sir Frederic Sykes. (3) Vote of thanks to the Governor. (4) Address of the President Professor T. K. Doraiswami Aiyer. (5) Discussion of Papers on Banking problem (6) 5-15 p.m. start for Wilson College to see Statistical apparatus to be shown by Prof. J. McLean.

All meetings of the Conference will be held in the University Convocation Hall, except where otherwise stated. Programmes for the remaining days of the sessions will be given in subsequent issues.

### STATES' PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

### Opens On Saturday At Terdal.

The Chairman, Reception Committee writes:—

'The States' Peasants Conference will be held on the 2nd and 3rd January at Terdal, a taluka town of the Sangli State, via Rudachi, M. S. M. Ry. Station, under the Presidentship of Mr. Vithalrao of Poonna. The objects of the conference are to secure remission, postponement or reduction of land tax rent, and interest, and such other dues from poor peasants as are payable in hard cash and also to organize the movement or self-determination among the peasants and agricultural labourers belonging to the various States in India, as are hard pressed under the present abnormally low prices of all kinds of foodstuffs. All agriculturists and their sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.'

### GRAND PLAN OF B. B. C.

### Continual Broadcasting Day And Night

It is understood that the British Broadcasting Company is to arrange on behalf of the Dominions, the Colonies and all the outlying parts of the British Empire, a broadcasting service which will operate practically during all the 24-hours of the day. It has been decided to build a short-wave transmitter for this purpose at Daventry (England). Special programmes for the different parts of the Empire will be broadcast on various wave-lengths.

The cost of this new transmitter, the construction of which will be commenced within a short time, will be £40,000. The operation of the transmitter and the cost of the programmes will amount to £40,000 per annum. All these costs will be defrayed by the B.B.C.

In the course of many years, requests from various parts of British Empire have continually been received for a broadcasting service which would keep the inhabitants in touch with England, and these requests often referred to the favourable results obtained in this respect by the Dutch worldwide short-wave transmitter P.C.J. The news that the B.B.C. has now decided to build a special transmitter for this purpose.

will be received with enthusiasm throughout the Empire by the English-speaking population. The plan represents one of the most important steps ever taken in broadcasting.

The details of the programmes that will be broadcast by the new transmitter are still to be fixed, but an important part of the scheme is the planning of a broad casting service at the most suitable hours for the different regions. In broad outline, the following has been proposed:—

### PROGRAMME.

One hour between 10 and 12 a.m. (G.M.T.) for an evening programme for Australia and New Zealand. Two and a half hours between 2 and 6 p.m. for a "Colonial" programme with news items and Big Ben.

During two hours an evening programme for South Africa, selected from the ordinary programme intended for England, but partially of a special character, such as news items in the South African language.

From 1 to 2-15 a.m. a Canadian programme, which (on behalf of the West Indies) contains also a repetition of the second series of news items. Special transmission such as discussion of important events in England.

The B.B.C. programmes are still being broadcast by 5SV from 1 to 2 p.m. and from 7 p.m. until midnight, except the hours during which news items are transmitted. Until recently a selection was made for these items from the national programmes, but for some weeks this has been discontinued and either the programme of London National or that of London Regional is given. The wave-length to be used for the new transmitter are still experimental for the beginning, but will probably all be located between 20 and 30 metres. The 5SV station operates at present on a wavelength of 25.53 m.

### WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Dec. 31.

The weather has been dry over the country.

Forecast:—A few light falls of rain may occur in South-east Madras.—A.P.

### PATIALA V. ANTIA

### Cricket Match Ends In Draw

(From A Correspondent.)

PATIALA, Dec. 29.  
The three days' cricket match between Antia's Team from Bombay and Patiala Gymkhana was commenced on the 26th instant. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala captained the home team while the Bombay team was captained by Mr. Antia. Bombay won the toss and went in to bat first.

The start was rather slow, but after the game was in progress for 25 minutes, both the batsmen C. N. Mehta and S. N. Gandhi quickened their game and 50 runs appeared on the board after 90 minutes' play. Both of them played a steady and brilliant game and contributed 56 and 50 runs respectively. Antia's team made 253 runs in all in the first innings. Others who contributed the highest number of runs were: D. K. Kapadia, N. D. Marshall and K. G. Pardeshi, who added 53, 29 and 19 runs respectively.

**PATIALA'S FIRST INNINGS.**  
The Patiala team opened their first innings on the following day. The first two wickets fell at 25 runs, but Feroz Khan and Wadsworth took the score to 87 before the third wicket fell. Nazari played a very brisk game and helped his team from being collapsing by adding 117 runs to his side. Home team scored 331 runs in all in the first innings.

**MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.**  
With 78 runs behind in the first innings the Bombay team opened their score in the second innings rather cautiously. Mehta was playing a very fine game all round the wickets, when the second innings was closed at 225 runs after the fall of 4 wickets.

Given an hour and requiring 177 runs to win the match, the Patiala did not force the game and when stumps were drawn, they had lost 2 wickets for 65 runs. The match thus ended in a draw.

**POSTAL NOTICE.**—Super-scribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd proximo.

### The New Method of Administering Castor Oil to Children And Elderly People.

Castor Oil is far from pleasant, yet it is useful laxative for Children, Women and Men. Castorphen is the only laxative made with Castor Oil into chocolate form which replaces Castor Oil and other Cathartics and Powders, and is the most favourite laxative for Children. Castorphen acts gently like nature and does not cause gripe or pain as other cathartics. Being delicious in taste children readily take Castorphen and ask for more. Its use is purely as a laxative and not as a drastic purgative. Chemists and Druggists sell it everywhere at Re. 1 per bottle of 25 chocolates. If any difficulty in obtaining, please write to Castorphen Manufacturing Co., (India), P.O. 88, Karachi, and P.O. 4113 Bombay.

Bombay Depot:—PARAGON PRODUCTS, Co., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

### CASE FOR RURAL EDUCATION

#### An Agricultural Country's Needs

#### A. I. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 28. The seventh All-India Educational Conference met to-day in the Intermediate College Hall, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

Address over the secretary presented the report of the Conference for the last year which was then adopted.

Mr. Subba Rao delivering his address said:—

It had been remarked that true Education if it could be discovered and practised, was an instrument of unique potency in shaping human affairs, and there could be no doubt that, that side by side with Eugenics and limitation of numbers, education constituted a powerful weapon for raising the quality of human life. There was on all sides a gratifying recognition that education was a necessary accompaniment, if not indeed a condition precedent, of the growth of democracy, and one agreeable indication of this was the fact that educational grants always received warm support at the hands of the popular representatives in Legislative Assemblies.

Such alertness and co-operative effort on the part of educationists was specially imperative at the present time when large demands were made upon the educational world. Education was no longer for a class, but was the birth-right of all the children in a community.

Education was pre-eminently preparation of the individual to find himself, at home in the world to fit himself into his environment, and to benefit by that social environment. In our country at the present time two kinds of adjustments were called for: one was adjustment to the economic framework or vocational preparation as part of the training received in the schools, and the other was harmonisation with rural life, seeing that India was, and was likely to remain for some considerable time, to come, agricultural. In other words, whatever might be other aims of Education in India, the need for a vocational bias as well as a rural bias should not be lost sight of.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

That a knowledge of English was necessary to keep us in touch with all that was great and noble in English Literature, and other literatures of the West, required no argument, and it was equally obvious that a knowledge of English was necessary for maintaining contact with developments in various fields of human activity in the West. To say this was not, however, to justify the system which was both abnormal and wasteful, under which it was sought to give knowledge and training through a foreign medium. It was gratifying to note that opinion had definitely turned in favour of instruction in the high schools through the medium of vernaculars, and he believed it was only a question of time when the system would prevail all over India.

Prof. Manji Khan's Concerts.

The series of concert by Prof. Manji Khan, came to a close on Sunday last, with Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding at the last performance. It was a series of as many as sixteen concerts, organised by some lovers of classical Hindustani music, and designed to give a practical exposition of some of the hardest and rarest "Rag". Mr. Jayakar praised the Professor's mastery over classical Hindustani music, and on behalf of the organisers presented him with a purse as a token of their deep appreciation of his talent and service to the cause of Indian music. In presenting the purse Mr. Jayakar made an appropriate speech in praise of the cultural value of music and remarked that Indian culture had cemented and would continue to cement all sectional differences in the country.

Rajputana & C. I. Scout Rally

(From Our Correspondent.)

UDAIPUR, Dec. 28. The Publicity Officer, Rajputana, and Central India Scout Rally writes: "A rally was held here on the 25th instant and continued for 4 days. About 400 scouts came from different parts. Games and swimming competition were held on 26th and 27th. Special life saving and rescuing demonstrations were given. The special feature was: rural reconstruction scheme, carried under Dr. Mehta. The scouts swept 14 streets, removed 15 heaps of cowdung and 10 cart loads of rubbish in the neighbouring villages."

### R. T. C. POLICY VINDICATED!

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

"I am certainly of opinion that the result of the second stage of the Round Table Conference has been much better than was at one time anticipated," declared Dutt Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar who returned to Madras from London on Sunday in an interview with the Associated Press. He added:

"In spite of the difficulties and embarrassments created by want of adjustment in domestic matters and the pre-occupation of British delegates in their own affairs the ultimate result has been firstly the vindication of the policy of the R. T. C. secondly, the acceptance by the Conservative Party which is now in power of the Declaration of January 19th, thirdly, a wholehearted endorsement of the idea of an All-India Federation and fourthly, an equally definite acceptance of the obligation to expedite the further stages before the constitution can emerge. I hope and pray in spite of the gathering clouds of bad omen that it will be possible for all earnest men to join in the constructive work that is now demanded to finish the work of the Conference.—A. P.

### Hubli Swadeshi Exhibition.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 30. The Swadeshi Exhibition here is daily attracting a large number of visitors. There is a variety of Swadeshi articles and one can buy almost anything one requires. The electric shades, manufactured by the Allahabad Glass Works, attract many buyers.

### DWINDLING MEMBERSHIP

#### Fall Of Famous Racing Club

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Beaufort Club, London, one of the oldest racing clubs in England, is closing down tomorrow owing to the dwindling membership. The Club was once famous for its elaborate wagers. Staggering sums were wagered on the horse races at the once-famous "callover".

### S. S. "ORION" WRECKED

#### Rescuers' Arduous Task.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Helsingfors.—Salvage vessels are scouring the sea for the life-boat of which nothing has been heard since early this morning when she disappeared in the blizzard after rescuing the Captain, two mates and six crew of the Finnish steamer "Orion" which was wrecked off here in a blizzard last night.

The s.s. "Orion" was "en route" from Rouen to Helsingfors in ballast. Eleven of the crew numbering 19 and one passenger were rescued by salvage vessels before the life-boat was launched to rescue the remainder.

Later.—The missing life-boat has been found.—Reuter.

### CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—Professor Gilbert Murray, addressing the British and French Students' Conference in London on Thursday, expressed the view that Europe could have no security without disarmament.—B. O. W.

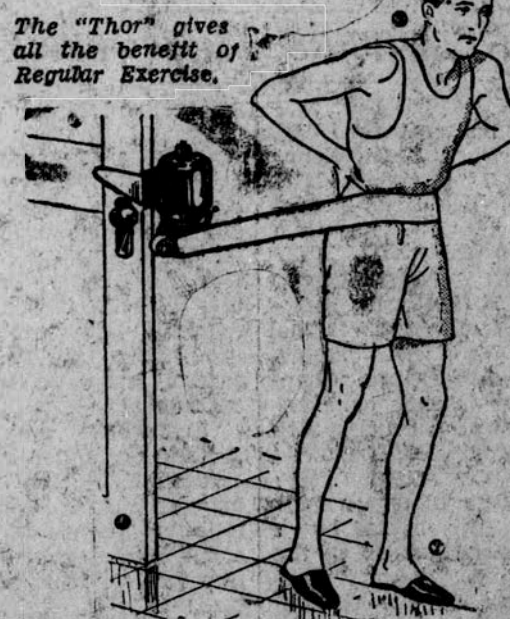
Rugby.—The Belgian Minister for National Defence has placed an order with Messrs. Vickers, the well-known British firm, for the equipment of eight anti-air-craft posts.—B. O. W.

Washington.—The United States has not been invited even unofficially to attend the Reparations Conference and will not attend even if invited according to an announcement made by Mr. Mills to-day. Mr. Mills said that "there will be no trip to Europe this winter." The announcement has caused considerable surprise in view of the earlier indications of the United States' probable participation.—Reuter.

Calcutta.—H. E. the Viceroy opened the nine-spanned Bally Bridge over the Hooghly river to be known as the Willingdon Bridge. The bridge forms a new outlet to Calcutta's trade with coal-fields served by the East Indian Railway and has been constructed at a cost of 359 lakhs.—A. P.

Bombay.—A distinguished figure in the engineering world of India will be lost when Mr. G. E. F. Webber, the head of Merz and McLellan, sails for England on Saturday next (Jan. 2) on his retirement. Under his direction the great electrification works on the suburban lines of the G. I. P. and E. B. & C. I. Railway, have been carried out.—A. P.

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On the other hand, irregular violent exercise, also has its bad effects—one feels "fagged out," and the muscles are often painful for days afterwards. Everybody would like to take regular exercise, but to some people it is impossible to others inconvenient.

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prevents abdominal fat and sluggish liver.

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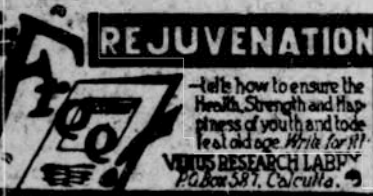
T E R Y A Q A T S H A Q Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphine, Sandal Oil etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

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SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.

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Incitement.

**AMAZING POWERS FOR OFFICIALDOM.**

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.  
Three Ordinances have been promulgated by His Excellency Lord Willingdon (Numbers XIII, XIV and XV) dealing with the Frontier situation.

**ORDINANCE XIII.  
EMERGENCY POWERS.**

Ordinance XIII largely embodies the provisions of the Bengal and U.P. Ordinances, besides containing new provisions. Chapter 2, which deals with emergency powers, contains clauses 3 to 20 which are reproduced below:—

**POWERS OF ARREST.**

(1) Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the local Government may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, arrest such person without a warrant, and may in so doing, use any means that may be necessary.

(2) An officer making an arrest under this section shall forthwith report the fact to the local Government and may, by order in writing, commit any person so arrested to such custody as the local Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf; provided that no person shall, unless the local Government, by special order or otherwise directs, be so detained in custody for a period exceeding 15 days; provided, further, that no person shall be so detained in custody for a period exceeding two months.

**RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONS.**

(1) The local Government, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, may, by order in writing, give any one or more of the following directions:—namely, that such person (a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order; (b) shall reside or remain in any area specified in the order; (c) shall remove himself from and shall not return to any area specified in the order; (d) shall conduct himself in such manner, abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in the order.

(2) An order made under subsection (1) shall not, unless the local Government by special order otherwise directs, remain in force for more than one month from the making thereof.

**COMMANDERING OF PROPERTY.**

(1) If in the opinion of the local Government any land or building can be utilised as quarters or office for public servants or for the accommodation of troops or police or for the purpose of giving effect to this Ordinance or any order made thereunder or otherwise for the public advantage, the local Government may, by order in writing, require the occupier or other person in charge of the land or building to place it at the disposal of the Government, together, at such time as may be specified in the order, with the whole or any part specified in the order of any fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things for the time being in the building, and the local Government may dispose of or use such land, building, fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things in such manner as it may consider expedient.

(2) In this section 'building' includes any portion or portions of a building, whether separately occupied or not.

(3) The district magistrate may, by order in writing, prohibit or limit, in such way as he may think necessary for the public advantage, access to any building or place in the possession or under the control of Government or of any railway administration, or of any local authority, or to any building or place in the occupation, whether permanent or otherwise, of his Majesty's naval, military or air forces, or of any police force or to any place in the vicinity of any such building or place.

**CONTROL OF TRAFFIC.**

(1) The district magistrate may, by order in writing, prohibit or regulate, in such way as he may think necessary for the public advantage, traffic over any road,

pathway, bridge, waterway or ferry.

**CONTROL OF SUPPLIES AND PRICES.**

(1) If in the opinion of the local Government it is necessary for the public advantage to control the supply of any commodity of general use in any area, the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, make a declaration to that effect.

(2) In any area to which a declaration under sub-section (1) extends, the local Government may exercise all or any of the following powers in regard to the commodity to which the declaration relates, namely:—

(a) It may, by a general or special order in writing, require any trader to make a return, in such form and within such time and to such authority as may be specified in the order, of the stocks of such commodity held by him or consigned to him or under order on his account, or of any contracts for the supply to or by him of such commodity, or for, or in connection with, the production or manufacture of such commodity and of any other dealing by him therein; of the persons with whom and the prices at which any such contracts or other dealings were made or had or the prices at which such commodity has been bought or sold by him; of the cost of production of such commodity so far as it may be known to him and the profits usually made or expected by him on the sale thereof and in the opinion of the local Government, it is desirable to obtain information for the purpose of controlling the price of such commodity.

(b) It may, by notification in the local official gazette, prescribe the conditions under which (including the maximum price at which and the persons by whom and to whom) such commodity may be sold, and such conditions may be general for the whole area or may vary as regards different localities therein and different conditions may be prescribed for different classes of such commodity.

(c) It may, by order in writing, require a trader to place the whole or any portion of his stock, whether immediately available or not, at the disposal of the local Government, at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in the order, on receiving payment therefor at the price or prices fixed under clause (b).

(3) In this section 'trader' includes a manufacturer, producer, ware-housekeeper or vendor, and in the case of a vendor or wholesaler or retail vendor, whether acting on his own behalf or on behalf of any person, and if not acting on his own behalf, the person on whose behalf he is acting.

(4) If, in the opinion of the local Government, any product, article or thing or any class of product, article or thing can be utilised for the public advantage, the local Government may, by order in writing, require any owner or person in charge of such product, article or thing to place it at the disposal of Government at such time and place as may be specified in the order, and the local Government may dispose of or use it in any such manner as it may consider expedient.

**COMMANDERING OF TRANSPORT.**

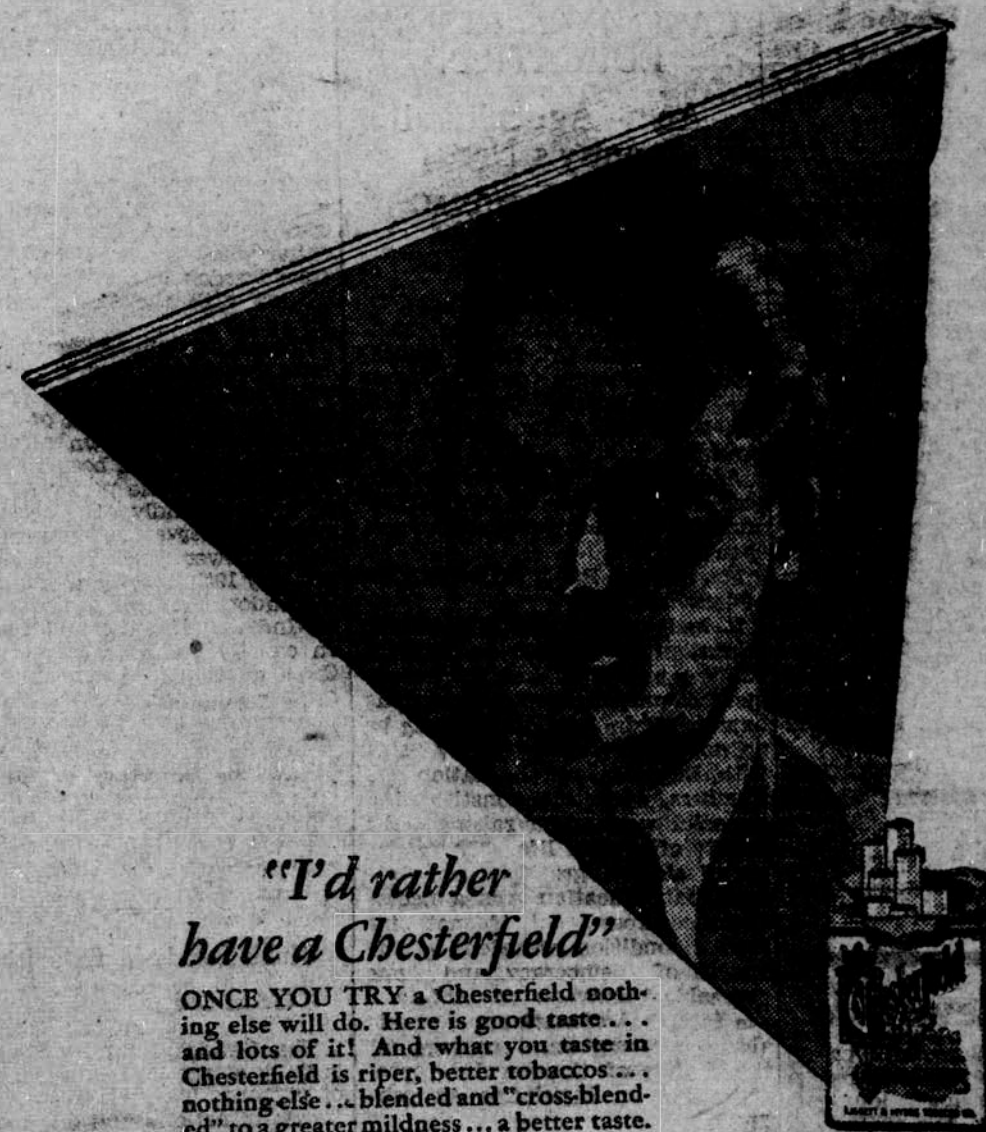
(1) The district magistrate may, by order in writing, require any person to make, in such form and within such time and to such authority as may be specified in the order, a return of any vehicles or means of transport owned by him or in his possession or under his control.

(2) The district magistrate, if in his opinion, it is necessary for the public advantage, may by order in writing, require any person owning or having in his possession or under his control any vehicles or means of transport to take such order therewith for such period as may be specified in the order.

**CONTROL OF DEALINGS IN ARMS.**

(1) The district magistrate may, by order in writing, published in such manner as he thinks best adapted for informing the persons concerned, (a) prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such exception as may be specified in the order, the purchase, sale or delivery of or other dealing in any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive

(Continued on page 9.)



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## Burma Delegates' Walk-Out

"R. T. C. OBJECTIVE FALLS FAR SHORT  
OF PEOPLE'S ASPIRATIONS."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 12.

The following statement was  
made by the three Burmese Anti-  
Separationist Delegates, U Chit  
Hlaing, U Tharawady Ny Pu, and  
U Tun Aung, Gyang at the Burma  
R. T. C. on the 14th Decem-  
ber:—  
My Lord, Chairman.Having fully considered the  
statement made on 11th Decem-  
ber by your Lordship regarding  
the objective of this Conference,  
we regret to find that it falls far  
short of the aspirations of the  
people of Burma. It frustrates  
the hopes even of those of us who  
came to this country to secure  
for Burma after separation a  
constitution providing her with  
immediate and full responsible  
Government, together with the  
status of a dominion on equal  
terms with the other members of  
the British Commonwealth.FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERN-  
MENTAt the outset we may explain  
that all the Burmese delegates  
that came here direct from Ban-  
gkok did so after having full dis-  
cussions with our Phonygys (pri-  
ests). At the conference with  
the Phonygys, a resolution was  
passed to which we were signato-  
ries, and which required us to re-  
turn to Burma for further dis-  
cussion if full and immediate res-  
ponsible government be refused  
at this conference. Any consti-  
tution based upon a different and  
lower status was also agreed to be  
rejected without hesitation. Even  
a most casual reading of your  
Lordship's statement would make  
it quite clear that the aims of  
His Majesty's Government cannot be  
reconciled with our objective. You  
have open pleaded to regard our  
joint demand for "full responsi-  
ble government on the lines of a  
dominion constitution with safe-  
guards for minorities" as being  
couched in "general phrases which  
often disclose concealed con-  
tradictions and lead to misunder-  
standing." One cannot but be  
struck by the fact that what you  
propose to brush aside as vague  
generalities are just the phrases  
in which the Prime Minister has  
thought it proper to announce his  
statement of Policy regarding In-  
dia.

The mistrust thus created is

bound to be deepened by the mere  
repetition of the 1917 formula in  
the case of Burma "as an integ-  
ral part of the Empire"—a con-  
cept admittedly no longer appli-  
cable to India.OBLIGATIONS AND PLEDGES  
DISREGARDED.As is well known, the delibera-  
tions of the Indian Round Table  
Conference have been conducted  
on the basis of the subsequent  
declarations of Government Policy  
which have been made on frequent  
occasions, either to supple-  
ment or to elucidate the announce-  
ment of 1917. These success-  
ful pledges and obligations of  
the British Government seem to  
have been utterly disregarded in  
the consideration of the objective  
in Burma. We feel convinced  
from the tenor of your Lordship's  
statement that it is not the in-  
tention of His Majesty's Government  
to extend to Burma the policy  
outlined by the Prime Minister  
for India, on the 19th of January  
last and re-affirmed at the end of  
the last Plenary Session of the  
Indian Round Table Conference.  
It is, doubtless, true that some  
words and phrases occurring in  
that announcement have been in-  
terpolated in your statement, but  
that cannot deceive a discerning  
and critical eye.

## "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT"

As we have stated before, our  
mandate from Burma, or rather  
to use language which will be more  
readily understood here, the gen-  
tleman's agreement under which  
all my Burmese colleagues are  
participating in this conference,  
asks us to return home in tre-  
mbling and full and immediate res-  
ponsible government for Burma. In  
this regard, your Lordship's words  
can leave no doubt whatsoever.  
You have stated that "what we  
seek to devise is a constitution  
which will have in it the means  
of growth towards the declared  
goal of complete responsible go-  
vernment. We need add no words  
to use language which will be more  
difference between our respective  
points of view.

## SAFEGUARDS.

You, Lordship proceeded to say  
that the constitution "will con-  
tain provisions necessary to safe-  
guard certain obligations and in-  
terests." There is no assurancehere of the transitory character  
of the safeguards, which so elo-  
quently differentiates what is  
proposed for India from what  
unfortunately seems to be in store  
for us. Moreover, while the tran-  
sitional safeguards which are to  
be introduced in the Indian con-  
stitution have to be demonstrably  
in the interest of India, those  
proposed for Burma are intended  
to protect "certain obligations and  
interests"—perhaps for all time  
to come.As regards the list of subjects  
to be safeguarded, the heads of  
defence, external affairs and fi-  
nance which are exhaustive in the  
case of India, are referred to in  
your statement as so many illus-  
trations of what the British Gov-  
ernment regards as essential  
safeguards. We need not go, at  
present, into the further details  
of these matters.

## SEPARATION A MENACE.

There is one more point to  
which we would like to allude.  
We have now seen the nature of  
the constitution which Burma will  
get after separation, if the policy  
of separation, now provisional, is  
confirmed as a result of the find-  
ings of this Conference. If  
therefore, the Government's atti-  
tude is not going to be modified,  
we declare that the separation of  
Burma from India, at this stage,  
is full of grave menace to the fu-  
ture of Burma. It is our delibe-  
rate opinion that Burma should  
continue in her prospective posi-  
tion of an autonomous province  
in the Indian Federation. To meet  
the various questions arising out  
of this position, we have to re-  
quest the British Government to  
make the necessary arrangements  
for Burma to participate fully in  
all the work which we know is  
being undertaken to evolve the  
details of the Indian Federal  
Constitution.In conclusion, we would not be  
true to ourselves if we did not  
make it clear that it would be  
impossible for us, under the cir-  
cumstances arising out of your  
statement, actively to participate  
any further in the deliberations of  
this Conference. However, we  
are still hoping that the Govern-  
ment may even at this late stage,  
modify their attitude and bring it  
in consonance with the national  
demand in Burma, thus enabling  
us fully to take part in the work  
of framing the future constitu-  
tion for Burma. To this end,  
we propose to remain present at  
all the sittings of the Conference  
without actively participating  
therein; And, with a view to re-  
cord our strong disapproval of  
the lines on which the Conference  
is now to proceed, we propose, at  
this stage, to withdraw from the  
Conference for the day.

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men are, a watch-chain, a pair of cuff-  
links, studs, and a few others. It  
was demanded that at least these  
should be well designed and correct-  
ly styled. Who else could satisfy  
this demand, but the craftsmen from  
the fashion centres of Paris?Centurion have elapsed, and today  
"EXCELSIOR" Rolled Gold Jewellery  
will retain that golden perfection  
of workmanship which makes French  
made Rolled Gold Jewellery so  
dependable and lasting.EXCELSIOR  
Genuine 18 Carat Rolled Gold  
Jewellery.  
EXCELSIOR TRADING Co. Starline Building, Crawford Market, BOMBAY

Third Victorious Week!

GRAND VARIETY MUSICAL-TALKIE

Don't Miss This Unique Opportunity!

Miss  
KAJJANSinging  
Delightful  
Songs.RUSH AT WELLINGTON IS THE ONLY  
TESTIMONY TO SEE THIS PICTUREPLEASE SEE THIS PICTURE-BE SATISFIED OF YOURSELF  
AND THEN RECOMMEND YOUR FRIENDS TO SEE

DRAMA IN HINDI of MADAN THEATRES LTD. (CALCUTTA).

## SHAKUNTALA

BEST PHOTOGRAPHY, FINE SCENERY & VERY  
CLEAR VOICE by 'R.C.A.' RECORDINGSplendid playing on  
BIN & SATARDAILY SHOWS AT 6-15 & 10 P.M. Extra Show on  
Saturday & Sunday at 3 P.M.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR TALKIE HOUSE.

WELLINGTON-TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO

URDU FOR  
NATIONAL  
LANGUAGE?Syed Raza Ali's Plea At  
Muslim Educational  
Conference.

Delivering his presidential address at the 43rd session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Rohtak on Sunday last, Mr. Syed Raza Ali said:—

The Conference is but a branch, though a very important branch, of the mighty movement started years ago by the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in collaboration with devoted friends for the uplift of the Muslim community.

**COMMUNAL SCHOOLS.**

Few subjects have excited so much controversy as the problem of communal schools and colleges. The school of thought holds that they are a real hindrance to the country's progress. It believes that the concentration of young men of a particular community at educational institutions run by or practically reserved for that community, restricts the growth of their ideas, brings them up in ignorance of the traditions, history and aspirations of their neighbours, encourages them to look at all questions from an exclusive point of view, takes away from them the opportunities of altering, correcting or modifying their views by a free discussion with those who hold different opinions. In short, leads to vitally affecting their whole outlook on life. It points out that instead of allowing a young man to attain his full mental and intellectual stature it tends to stunt his normal growth.

The other school of thought is convinced of the advantage of educating together such young men as have a common culture, a common religion, and common traditions and habits of thought. It claims that an environment in which teachers and students feel free to work on lines especially adapted to the requirements of their community, yields better results.

The last plea in favour of separate schools and colleges urged by our community is that they

have given a great stimulus to Muslim education during the last 40 years.

**MUSLIM COLLEGES.**

The question arises whether the community is justified in encouraging every Muslim Matriculate to proceed to a College if he so desires. The question is one which does not concern the Muslim community alone. Indeed it is one which demands the earnest attention of all leaders of Indian thought interested in the development of high education or the betterment of the economic condition of the Indian people. During the last 5 years I must have interviewed as a member of the Public Service Commission hundreds of graduates—their number will probably run into four figures—from various universities and various provinces. While it was a pleasure to interview many of these candidates some of whom were the flower of universities, something like one-third of the candidates whom I interviewed had not benefited from their university education and would not, in my opinion, have lost much by turning their education to something else after getting through their Matriculation or Intermediate examination. A self-governing India will, in all likelihood, institute a very stiff examination for admission to the university. This, however, is a problem of the future.

NATIONALISM AND COMMON  
LANGUAGE.

Now that the importance of a common language in the formation of Indian nationalism is recognised, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to consider what language can be the medium of exchange of thought between province and province and community and community. I attach the greatest importance to our selecting some one of the Indian languages for this purpose. The claims of Bengali, Gujarati and Marathi are sometimes mentioned in under-tones in this connection. If any one of these languages had a reasonable chance of becoming the "lingua franca" of India, I personally would have no strong objection to joining the ranks of its advocates. But having travelled extensively both in and outside India I can say that the only language which is already understood in places so different and so distant from

sath other as Peshawar, Poona, Bangalore, Calcutta, Shillong and Rangoon is Urdu. Some of my Hindu friends would perhaps urge the claims of Hindi. Let me say at once that the difference between elementary Urdu and elementary Hindi is more nominal than real.

ALL INDIA SCOUT "MELA"  
Pt. Kunzru Opens Model  
Village

(From a Correspondent.)  
DEORIA, Dec. 30.

The third day's proceedings of the All-India Scout "Mela", organised by the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association in India, commenced yesterday with the flag hoisting ceremony and a grand parade in honour of the Chief Scout Commissioner, Pandit Hindaya Nath Kunzru, the Chief Organising Commissioner, Pandit Shriram Bajpai, in requesting Pandit Kunzru to open the model village, constructed under the supervision of Babu Banwarilal, paid a glowing tribute to his services in the cause of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association.

Pandit Kunzru, in opening the model village, emphasised the utility of the Association and asked the audience to imbibe its true spirit. Villages in India, he said, had many drawbacks and the scouts could do a lot to improve their conditions. The model village, in his opinion, was a generous move in the direction and he requested the people to derive every possible benefit therefrom.

At night a drama was staged by the Deoria Scouts which was highly appreciated. Besides the large gathering of the scouts, the villages in thousands came to witness the different shows. Prominent among them who attended the "Mela" were: The Hon. Sir Sitaram, the Raja Bahadur of Padrauna, Shriyut Prabhudayal Hummatinaka of Calcutta and Rev. Dumb of Servants of India Society.

THE HINDU DEEN DAYA  
SANGHA.

The Managing Committee of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangha has published their 7th Annual Report, and audited statement. The Report among other things shows the work done by them during the year in giving help to the poorest among the Hindus by providing them with food, clothing, medical aid, defraying the travelling expenses of the needy, and helping the cremation of the poor dead.

In appealing for funds to the general public the Committee remarks: "We regret to note that our appeal has fallen on deaf ears. Last year has been an eventful year in the history of our motherland. People were taxed in various ways. The whole atmosphere being full of political activities, social work of the type the Sangh is doing, was not appealing to many. It is a pity that in this vast and wealthy city there should be no founding home exclusively for the Hindu infants. We hope as times improve the generous Hindu public will respond to our appeal."

Bombay, Dec. 30.  
Tone of London Silver—Quiet.  
Small business.

**JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET**  
London, Dec. 30.  
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25—  
C and F Calcutta—  
December per cwt. 9/1.  
Jan./March per cwt. 9/2-1/2.  
C and F Bombay—  
Jan./March per cwt. 9/2.  
C and F Karachi—  
Jan./March per cwt. 9/2.

**WHEAT—BALTI EXCHANGE.**  
London, Dec. 30.  
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Car-goes—December sellers 25/9.  
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Car-goes—Dec./Jan. sellers 26/3.  
Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Dec./Jan. sellers 26/2.  
Wheat South Wales, Vintners' Parcels—Nominal.

AMERICAN COTTON  
MARKETS

**NEW YORK COTTON.**  
New York, Dec. 30.  
January ... 6.38-01  
March ... 6.49-03  
May ... 6.65-05  
July ... 6.84-03  
October ... 7.06-05

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**  
New York, Dec. 30.  
January ... 6.35  
March ... 6.48  
Middling Spot ... 6.38+04

**NEW YORK.**  
New York, Dec. 30.  
New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—  
January ... 6.27  
March ... 6.50  
May ... 6.65  
New York Noon Call—  
January ... 6.36  
March ... 6.52  
May ... 6.68

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**  
New York, Dec. 30.  
Bales.  
Day's Receipts at all U.S. ... 36,000  
Day's Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000  
Day's Exports to the Continent ... 14,000

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**  
Liverpool, Dec. 30.  
10-10 a.m. quotations. Closing.  
December 1931 4.98 5.04+04  
January 1932 4.98+04  
February 1932 4.97+06  
March 1932 4.98 4.97+06  
April 1932 4.98 4.98+05  
May 1932 4.96 4.97+06  
June 1932 4.97+06  
July 1932 4.96 4.97+06  
August 1932 4.98+06  
September 1932 4.99+05  
October 1932 5.01 5.01+05  
November 1932 5.03+05  
December 1932 5.03+05  
Middling Spot 5.04+05

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**  
Liverpool, Dec. 30.  
January ... 6.77  
March ... 7.00  
May ... 7.17  
July ... 7.36  
October ... 7.62  
November ... 7.62  
December ... 7.62  
Sakelharidis, F.G.F. Spot 7.10

**INDIAN COTTON.**  
Liverpool, Dec. 30.  
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) ... 5.06  
Broach Fine (Good Staple) ... 5.18  
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) ... 5.30  
Oomra Good ... 4.78  
Oomra Fully Good ... 4.88  
Oomra Fine ... 5.03  
Bengal Good ... 4.83  
Bengal Fully Good ... 4.63  
Bengal Fine ... 4.73  
Scinde, Fully Good ... 4.63  
Scinde Fine ... 4.73  
Scinde Superfine ... 4.83

**LONDON SILVER.**  
London, Dec. 30.  
Small business. Market is quiet.  
Spot ... 20  
Forward ... 20-1/2

**LONDON GOLD.**  
London, Dec. 29.  
Bar Gold Fine per 32. 26-0-8.

**LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.**  
London, Dec. 30.  
Interest Day to Day Loans 2-1/2 per cent.  
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1/4 per cent.  
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-7/8 per cent.  
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.  
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.  
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

**LONDON PRODUCE.**  
London, Dec. 30.  
Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, low—No offers.  
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, low—Dec./Jan. sellers 212-17-6.  
Harewal, 2 1/2 (Hull/Castor) Dec./Jan. sellers 12-7-6.

THE EXCELSIOR  
Daily Change of Pictures

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 &amp; 10 P.M.

## MONTE CARLO

featuring  
JACK BUCHANAN.  
JEANETTE MACDONALD.

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 30.  
T T London on Berlin 14.22  
T T London on Amsterdam 8.46  
T T London on Brussels 24.47  
T T London on Madrid 40.12  
T T London on Milan 68.76  
T T London on Berne 17.40  
T T London on Paris 86.58  
T T London on Prague 114.25  
T T London on New York 3.50-3/8 (Closing)

## LINSEED.

London, Dec. 30.  
Linseed, Calcutta (London), ton: Dec./Jan. sellers 219-17-6.  
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton: December sellers 283/3.  
Linseed, Bombay, London, ton: Dec./Jan. sellers 211-7-6.  
Linseed Oil, London, Dec. 30. Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt: Jan./April paid and sellers 14/7. Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt: May/Aug paid and value 16/3-3/4.

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 30.  
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot: Sellers 5/11-1/2.

## NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 30.  
Demand Bills ... 339.25

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 30.  
Chartered Bank of India, Anglo & China, Ltd. Dec. 10.  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered) 102  
P & O Banking Corporation 6  
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 82-3/4  
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 72-3/4  
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. 100  
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 38-1/2  
Indian Stock 3 per cent 43  
Sterling Loan 49-1/2  
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 60  
Sterling Loan 54-3/4  
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 95-1/2  
War Loan 5 p.c. 82-3/4  
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.

## LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 30.  
Copper Braziers 54-1/2  
Yellow Metal 43-3/4  
Spelter Hard Indian Brands 13-3/4  
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 3-1/8  
Tin English Ingots 144

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, December 18.  
Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 18th December 1931—

## LIABILITIES.

Rupees.  
Subscribed Capital ... 112,500,000  
Capital paid up ... 58,250,000  
Reserve ... 54,250,000  
Public deposits ... 70,778,000  
Other deposits ... 6,219,100  
Sundries ... 2,315,000  
Total ... 82,546,000  
The above balance sheet includes: Deposits in London ... 1,074,400  
Advances and investments in London ... 1,109,200  
Cash and balances at other Banks in London ... 1,223,000  
ASSETS.  
Rupees.  
Government securities ... 26,288,000  
Other authorised securities under the Act ... 2,759,300  
Ways and means advances to the Government of India ... 1,800,000  
Cash credits ... 2,531,200

THE EMPIRE  
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Scandal on the High Seas

## THE MIDDLE WATCH

featuring  
OWEN NARES, DODO WATTS  
A British Talking Picture.THE EMPRESS  
Daily Change of Pictures

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 &amp; 10 P.M.

GOLD DIGGERS OF  
BROADWAYALL-COLOUR MUSICAL  
SPECTACLE.MAHATMAJI'S ASSURANCE  
TO UNTOUCHABLES and MINORITY  
COMMUNITIES

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY  
Were you unable to go to the AZAD MAIDAN?  
WORRY NOT—HERE is a SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY  
TO SEE AND HEAR

## MAHATMA GANDHI

KRISHNATONE has recorded his full speech.  
Also scenes of Bombay's rousing reception and India's sole Ambassador in connection with

## CHINTAMANI

Bharat Movitone's ALL-TALKING Picture  
RUNNING THIRD WEEK  
DON'T MISS THIS DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

## KRISHNA CINEMA

(DUBASH THEATRE)  
New Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Please note that none but KRISHNATONE have recorded MAHATMAJI'S SPEECH.  
Time:—Daily shows 5, 8, and 11 P.M. (S. T.)  
Sat. & Sunday:—At 2-15 P.M.

## Prof. L. S. RAO of MYSORE

PRESENTS  
Some extraordinary and wonderful mysteries such as eating glass, nails, etc., etc.  
**DRINKING NITRIC ACID EATING ALIVE SNAKE**  
At RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD  
On SATURDAY, 2nd January, 1932 at 5 p.m.  
On SUNDAY, 3rd January, 1932, at 10 p.m.  
Rates:—Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-12 1/2, As 14 and 9.  
Ticket can be booked at Theatre.

THE SOUND TOPICAL  
entitled

**RETURN OF MAHATMA GANDHI FROM THE R. T. C.**  
now being shown at

THE CAPITOL  
MAJESTIC  
IMPERIAL and  
LAXMI THEATRES  
in Bombay

IS AN IMPERIAL PRODUCTION  
GET YOUR SOUND OR SILENT COPY EITHER DIRECT OR FROM OUR TERRITORIAL AGENTS.

Imperial Film Company  
KENNEDY BRIDGE  
BOMBAY

## DID YOU KNOW IT?

We aren't at all surprised that good things should be called good!

**PRACTICAL MEDICINE**  
DECEMBER 1931  
"VIGANTOL" AND "BARYS" IN "BARKETS"  
A qualified medical practitioner of Bombay who does not want to disclose his name for fear of being vexed with queries to that "Vigantol" (Bayer-Master-Ludwig) and "Barys" (Javala) (Paragon Products Co.) complete the treatment of malaria shall not "pester" the honest doctor even if he discloses his name!  
Paragon Products Co.  
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

**JUPITER  
GENERAL**

Insurance Co., can give  
expert advice on all  
classes of insurance.  
J3

**JUPITER**

Is a Composite office  
equipped to do insurance  
business in all depart-  
ments.  
J4

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 1, 1932.

**ONE KILLED, TWO INJURED IN BOMB.  
EXPLOSION.****Anti-Fascist Plot To Murder Italian  
Financiers And Diplomats.****SUSPECTS ARRESTED: HOMES OF  
INTENDED VICTIMS GUARDED.**

LONDON, Dec. 30. (Pennsylvania)—One post office official was killed and two seriously injured in an explosion of two postal packages here among a batch of seven addressed to the Italian Consul-General at New York, the Italian Consulate at Pittsburgh and several Italian and other foreign papers of New York.

The packages were left at the post office by two men who departed hurriedly. The officials got suspicious and were examining the parcels when one exploded, killing one of the clerks and blowing off the arm of another clerk. The second parcel exploded while being examined in the open air by a dynamite expert, who was seriously injured. The police have arrested two New York Italians, who are reported to have been seen leaving the vicinity of the post office about the time of the explosion.

**ANTI-FASCIST PLOT.**

(Later)—The police believe that the plot is anti-Fascist, aimed at murdering a number of Italian financiers, journalists and diplomats. It is feared that the bombs may have been despatched from other cities. The post office has ordered careful surveillance of all the mails, and the police are guarding the homes of the intended victims.

Nine men and two women have now been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the plot. Strong feeling was aroused in the anti-Fascist circles by the sentence of two years' imprisonment on a young Italian who admitted imprecations on Sgr. Grandi, when passing through Philadelphia.—Reuter.

**PORTUGAL AND GOLD  
STANDARD.**

LONDON, Dec. 30. Lisbon.—A decree has been passed suspending until the 30th Ap-

ril the convertibility of the Portuguese banknotes into gold, but maintaining the convertibility into sterling of the drafts on London at par at the rate of 110.—Reuter's Special.

**AUSTRIAN TOWN TO  
BE BANKRUPT?****Unemployment Crisis  
In Steyr**

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Steyr.—With over half the number of citizens living on dole and over eighty per cent of children underfed, this former flourishing town in Upper Austria, centre of iron industry, threatens to declare itself bankrupt.

Schools will be closed, public lighting will be suspended, streets will not be cleaned and all payments to public employees will be stopped unless the State or Province can assist.—Reuter.

**COTTON CRISIS AVERTED?****Federation Of Spinners  
Optimistic.**

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Although the wages and hours agreement in the cotton industry ends to-morrow, as far as the members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners are concerned, immediate crisis is now not anticipated.

An official of the Federation interviewed by Reuter expressed the opinion that the industry would go on as before and there was no reason for any upset.—Reuter's Special.

**JAPANESE ADVANCES****A Clash With Chinese  
Troops.****CRUISER AND DESTROYER  
REACH SHANGHAI.**

LONDON, Dec. 30. Tokio.—Simultaneous advances by Japanese troops westward from Hsinmintun and northward from Panshan towards the important railway junction at Koupingtzu started this morning. It is reported that armoured cars advancing from Hsinmintun came into conflict with Chinese troops near Paichiaiao.

SHANGHAI.—A Japanese cruiser and three destroyers have arrived at Chinwangtao in connection with the developments at Chinchow.—Reuter.

**BIG BLAZE IN  
LONDON****Sequel To Gas  
Explosions**

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 30. Flames, ten feet high, following six gas explosions from manholes in Throgmorton Avenue, the heart of London financial centre, started city workers to-day. A portion of pavement and road was broken up and some windows were broken while the street was closed to traffic and firemen from six engines fought the flames. Flames were finally extinguished after two and a half hours' blaze. None was injured although the thoroughfare was thronged with crowds hurrying to their offices when the explosion took place.

**THIRD TEST MATCH****Australia's Bad Start****BRADMAN (2) & PANSFORD  
(7) DISMISSED CHEAP**

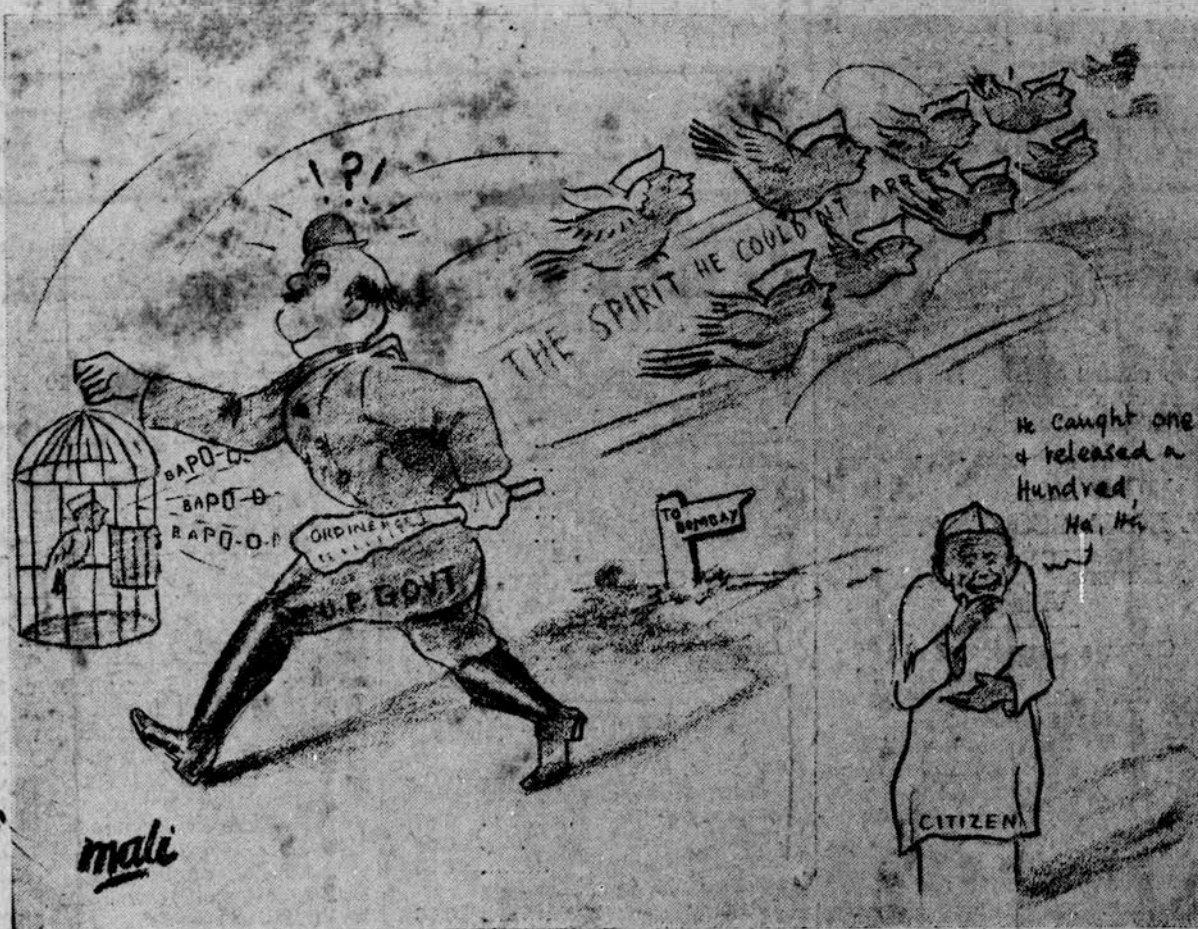
(Special Cable)

Melbourne.—Australia made a bad start, to-day, in their third test match against South Africans. Australia winning the toss went in to bat on an excellent wicket. They lost their three best batsmen, Bradman, Woodfull and Ponsford for 25 runs. When the score was eleven, Ponsford who faced Bell in an attempt to cover his off stump allowed the ball to take his leg stump (11/7). Bradman was out for two runs. He played for an inswinger from Quinn, but the ball swung out and Bradman edged it into the hands of Cameron who was close up. (16/22). Woodfull was out to Bell, Cameron standing back and holding him high on the right side. (25/37). Kippax, who then occupied the crease, broke the tension by straightaway nitting full-toss from MacMillan for a sixer.

At lunch the score was 67 for 3. Kippax and McCabe being not out with 32 and 16 respectively.

**MR. DAVE'S BOOKSHOP  
RAIDED.****Copies Of "Bhagat Sing-Kon"  
Seized.**

(From Our Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30. The Ahmedabad Police raided this evening the shop of Kapilprasad M. Dave, Bookseller, Publisher and news agent, situated on the Gandhi Road and seized seven copies of the life of Bhagatsingh (styled as "Bhagat Sing Kon") which was proscribed by the Government of Bombay recently.

**CAUGHT ONE, BUT RELEASED A HUNDRED!**

Pt. Jawahar was prevented from entering Bombay and put behind "iron bars"—Bapuji is missing the body of Jawahar in Bombay but he is finding the "Jawahar spirit" everywhere in the city.



Mr. B.S. Nayampally, one of the favourites of the Indian cinema fans, who has started the National Athletic League in Bombay, which will be opened to-day (Friday). Mr. Nayampally's latest success was in the role of Jehangir in "Nur Jehan."

**MISERABLE LOT OF  
U. P. PEASANTS****Leaders Throw Light On  
Agrarian Situation**

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Dec. 31.

The U. P. Leaders and co-workers of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spoke yesterday on the U. P. Agrarian situation. The meeting was held in Tilak Mandir at night and was presided over by Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt. Sjt. Govindvalldhapa Pant and Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena both of them dwelt on the subject at great length and the analysis was so convincing that the audience was visibly moved.

Sjt. Govind Vallabh said that the agitation had nothing to do with the political movement. It is purely economic. Ever since the year 1928, the province was affected by the ever increasing wave of depression and low prices and the peasantry was reduced to poverty and misery. Over and above this economic condition, the system of tenure also tells upon their condition. In U. P. there is not the ryotwari but zamindari system. The Kaskar for the peasants are working under most slavish conditions.

THEIR MISERABLE LOT. It must be said to their credit that despite of this misery they kept alive the flame of freedom and took their share in last

year's fight. But to-day their condition is very miserable. The crops that fetched them Rs. 80 to 90, to-day bring them only Rs. 30/40. Besides the productive capacity of the backward district of Bundelkhand or hill district of Kumaun etc. is slowly dwindling. So much so that after Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Governor Sir M. Hally in May last, the Government agreed to consider the situation and also set a standard of reduction by which some 8 to 9 crores should have been reduced. But they on the contrary gave relief to the extent of only 4 crores. However on the advice of Gandhiji and Congress workers, peasants were persuaded to pay what they can. The Congress if it was in the representation of the 85 per cent. of peasantry of the province could not sit tight over the situation. They therefore set up an inquiry and the report they have published lucidly gives all the facts and happenings. While Congress was anxious to appease the situation the Government charged the workers as agitators and tried their utmost to stop their movements. The ordinance and its working are well known and to-day the whole peasantry of U. P. is engaged in a fight to redress a local wrong.

**APPEAL FOR HELP.**

Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena said that Pandit Govind Vallabh had told them every thing about the U. P. situation. He thereafter restricted himself to appeal to help the peasants in all possible ways. He said that the fight was purely economic. But if the call for the resumption of fight comes, he assured, U. P. will not lag behind.

**NUPEN'S CURRIE  
CUP RECORD****172 Wickets In  
Competition****GIVES S. AFRICA RUBBER  
AGAINST ENGLAND**

LONDON, December 31.

Johannesburg.—Nupen, who did more than any other home player to give South Africa the rubber against England earlier in the year by taking eleven wickets in the first and the only test, that was not drawn has established a new Currie Cup record by bringing his aggregate number of wickets in this competition to 172. Nupen has at present taken 41 wickets in four matches this season. The Currie Cup is to South Africa what the County Championship and the Sheffield Shield are to England and Australia, respectively.

(South Africa won the above-mentioned test by 28 runs).—Reuter.

**LAST ACT OF SHATTERED  
ROMANCE?****Madame Lupescu's Mysterious  
Departure**

LONDON, December 31. Geneva.—It is learned that Madame Lupescu, King Carol's friend, who has been living at Bukarest secretly for eight months has left Rumania, and is now returning there. Her departure is a triumph for Premier Jorga and other enemies of hers; who have been trying for months to persuade Carol to send her abroad. The departure was urged by the Minister for Interior on the ground that he was no longer able to guarantee her safety.—Reuter.

**SHOT DEAD ON HIS  
DOORSTEP.****Prosecution Witness In  
Bimal Prativa Devi Case.**

CALCUTTA, December 31.

The leading prosecution witness in the Bimal Prativa Devi Case was shot dead last night on the doorstep of his residence in a narrow lane, in the vicinity of the dactylo.

The deceased youth was about nineteen and had been previously warned not to give evidence. He was called from his house by a supposed friend whereupon shots were fired wounding him fatally in the head. The assassin called out to the deceased's mother that her son was lying senseless and then escaped. He has not yet been arrested.

It is understood that the Government is already considering a pension for the mother of the deceased.—A.P.

**No Ruling For A  
Hypothetical Case.****GOVERNMENT'S THREAT  
TO NEWSPAPERS****"Arrangements For News  
Supply Made."**

The following correspondence has passed between Sjt. Minnal Kant Bose, Secretary, Indian Journalists' Association and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Dated, Calcutta, 9th Dec. 1931. Sir,—I have the honour to say that I have been directed by the Indian Journalists' Association to address you on the subject of the Rules framed by the Government of Bengal under the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance in its operation in the district of Chittagong so far as they are applicable to newspapers. I am referring particularly to clause 13 sub-clauses (1) and (2) which run thus:

"No person shall communicate any information regarding the military or police forces. If any newspaper publishes any such information, the owner, publisher, editor and printer of such newspaper shall be held liable for such publication."

The expression "regarding the military or police forces" appears to be indefinite in its scope. In certain quarters it has been interpreted that the expression refers only to "movements" of the military or police forces. But as the word is not there journalists cannot be sure about the correctness of this interpretation. On the other hand the expression is so vague and so wide in its scope that my Association doubts that if it is the intention of the Government that no news whatever regarding the police or military should be published in newspapers.

**CITING OF A CONCRETE CASE.**

As an illustration of the difficulty that Journalists may experience and are experiencing in using their discretion regarding reports from Chittagong, I may cite the following news items regarding which there is a doubt if their publication will be an infringement of the Rules:

1. Ill-treatment by the public or any member thereof of members of the Police or military force.

2. Ill-treatment by the Police or the Military or any member thereof of the public or individuals.

3. Conflict between the public and the Police or military.

4. Searches and arrests by the Police or military, and incidents that may happen in such searches and arrests.

5. Offences committed by the public on members of the military or the police and vice versa.

6. Withdrawal from or the quartering of the Police and the military and their members in any village or town.

The items are by no means exhaustive, but the intention of rules may fairly be gathered from the answers. Government may give.

Regard being had to the doubts that have arisen may I request that you will kindly remove them as early as possible by a detailed reply to this letter.

I have the honour, etc.,

CHIEF SECRETARY'S REPLY.

To the Secretary,

Indian Journalists' Association,

Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 19th Dec. 1931.

Sir,—I am directed to refer to your letter No. 872/JA31 dated 10th instant on the subject of the Rules framed by Government under the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance and to say that Government are not prepared to give a ruling on the cases referred to in your letter which are of a hypothetical character.

The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division has full authority to pass for publication, any news items which he thinks fit and Government do not intend to interfere with his discretion in the matter.

It is understood that the Commissioner has already made satisfactory arrangements for the release of news items to the Press.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Sd.) W. B. BOSE,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**"SCANDALOUS  
DIFFICULTY."****In Pursuing Engineering  
Studies.****INDIAN STUDENTS'  
WOES IN BRITAIN**

LONDON, Dec. 30. At the concluding session of the Students' Conference, a shipping merchant Mr. Haji spoke feelingly on the "scandalous difficulty" experienced by Indians in obtaining admission to British industrial concerns for the purpose of engineering studies. He undertook to use his influence among industrialists in India to use the orders they gave to British firms as a lever to redress their grievances.—Reuter.

**INDIA'S FUTURE PROGRESS****Mr. Villiers' "Definite  
Scheme."**

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

At the annual dinner of the European Association, Mr. E. Villiers, Secretary, proposed the adoption of a definite scheme for India's progress on the basis of a solution to all problems. India's communal, all of which solution must be voluntary and not imposed. He said that in India, the three Committees already appointed, the Association, the Provincial Advisory Committee to look for solutions for technical and vocational agreements which should be satisfactory to a substantial majority of the communities, and the interests represented. Autonomy then should be conferred on provinces thus a solution, while the Province is unable to find a solution after an adequate period should have a settlement statutorily imposed upon them.

Mr. Villiers added that discussion was impracticable. It was composed partly of government and partly of non-consenting members. alternatives would be either to delay Federation until all the States consented, or to establish Federation including only the consenting provinces with the necessary machinery devised to deal with non-consenting provinces until they voluntarily reached an agreement, thus becoming eligible for Federation. He emphasized, however, that in any case, provincial autonomy must be given adequate trial before federal autonomy was granted, and that there should be no advance in self-government, where there was organised disobedience in law.—A.P.

**STANLEY LANE-POOLE  
DEAD.****Great Historian and  
Archaeologist.**

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The death has occurred of Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, the historian and the archaeologist.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole was Professor of Arabic in Trinity College, Dublin (1898-04) and author of several books on orient studies. He was first employed in the Coin Dept. of the British Museum and later on he was employed by the Egyptian Government on Archaeological Research at Cairo. He was also Secretary of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, and was for some time Examiner in Arabic in the University of Wales. His chief publications are "The Mameluk Dynasties," "The Mameluk Dynasties," "Mameluk India," etc.)

**SIR C. E. FOSTER DEAD.****Canadian Protectionist Minister**

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Ottawa.—The death has occurred of Sir George Foster, Minister of Finance and Commerce and was for some time Minister of Finance.

(Right Hon. Sir George Foster was born in New Brunswick, Canada 1847. He occupied posts of Minister of Marine, Trade and Commerce and Finance successively for several years in the Dominion Government. He was a Liberal Conservative in politics and a strong supporter of Canadian industries. He represented Canada at Peace Conference 1919, and at the Geneva Assembly of the League of Nations, he was elected Vice-President.)